

U.S.-EC Deadlock Stalls Trade Talks

American Aide Sees 50-50 Chance
Of GATT Success on Liberalization

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — A senior U.S. official said Thursday that there was a 50-50 chance that a four-nation trade conference here would conclude successfully Saturday, as representatives of key participating countries continued to clash over proposed trade liberalization measures.

The official, who did not want to be identified, told reporters that "marginal progress" had been made on some issues at the four-day conference, which was sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade agency.

But he said that no consensus had emerged on major agenda items being negotiated by trade ministers of 88 countries that affect trade in farm and industrial products worth billions of dollars.

"She said that the negotiations were progressing well," he said.

Sir Roy Denman, the chief negotiator for the European Community, said that he generally agreed with the U.S. assessment, but he declined to put it into mathematical terms.

As part of a continuing effort to break the U.S.-EC deadlock over liberalization of EC farm export subsidies, senior European and U.S. officials met privately throughout the day and were expected to continue discussions late Thursday evening. Several EC trade ministers returned to their capitals for consultations.

"This is going to be a chancery, possibly right down to Saturday, when the conference is supposed to end," a senior EC official said.

The outlook, according to conference sources, is that the meeting would produce trade agreements but ones that probably would be less than the United States had been seeking. The U.S. wants a broad commitment by participants to resist protectionist measures, an agreement to study trade in services and to establish a work program to assess worldwide farm-subsidy practices.

A mixture of skepticism, ambivalence and opposition regarding U.S. trade liberalization proposals was expressed Thursday by senior officials from EC nations — notably Britain and to a lesser degree West Germany — regarding agricultural subsidies.

ture — and from some developing nations regarding liberalization of trade in services such as banking, shipping, insurance and the construction industries.

The U.S. officials and the visiting congressmen and senators threatening retaliation by dumping billions of dollars' worth of surplus U.S. dairy products on the world market have been counterproductive, souring the atmosphere," a British official said, adding that Britain supported study on the services trade.

But he emphasized that the study should not be conducted under the exclusive auspices of the GATT, as the United States has insisted, but should include other international bodies — as several developing nations, such as India, have suggested.

The United States came to this conference with ambitious proposals to liberalize trade in areas such as agriculture," a senior West German official said, "and compromises are still possible. But the U.S. must be understanding about European interest in protecting its interests."

The official said that the best that could emerge in the farm subsidy area was a work program to study worldwide government subsidy and support practices, including those in the United States, and which would be conducted by the GATT agricultural committee.

While the Reagan administration supports a study, the senior U.S. official said, the purpose of such a study must be clear and must be aimed at reducing the subsidies.

There must be a commitment to phase them out in the EC," the official said, adding that the EC still had not indicated "any interest" in the U.S. proposal.

Mr. Denman said that the EC was ready to continue discussions over the farm subsidy issue, and U.S. officials indicated that those might be continued on a bilateral basis after the GATT conference ends.

Peter Rees, Britain's trade minister, said reporters were overemphasizing the importance of agriculture, which he termed "always a special case." He said that "to judge the success or failure of this conference by reference to agriculture alone will be to give the wrong balance to our debates."



Sergei Ivanov Antonov in custody in Rome after his arrest in connection with the pope's shooting.

Italy Arrests Suspected Accomplice In Assassination Attempt on Pope

By Sari Gilbert
Washington Post Service

ROME — Anti-terrorist police arrested a Bulgarian airline official Thursday on charges of "active complicity" in the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II.

Acting on a warrant issued by Judge Flavio Mariella, the chief Italian investigator in the case, officers of the investigative police branch picked up Sergei Ivanov Antonov, 35, at the offices of Alitalia, the Bulgarian airline office, in Rome.

After the arrest, the Bulgarian Embassy issued a statement saying that Mr. Antonov was "honest and innocent" and that his arrest could damage Bulgaria's relations with both Italy and the Vatican.

It was the fourth arrest since Pope John Paul II was shot and seriously wounded in Saint Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish terrorist and the first of 10 Eastern Europeans.

It is expected to refuel the speculation about the possible involvement of Soviet-bloc intelligence

agencies raised by recent U.S. media reports. NBC-TV and Reader's Digest magazine suggested in September that the shooting was masterminded by the Bulgarian secret service, acting on behalf of the Kremlin, which was backed by the pope's backing for the Solidarity union in his native Poland.

The Soviet Union has denounced the reports as "abused."

Police were tight-lipped about the details of the charges against Mr. Antonov, who was led handcuffed into the central Rome police headquarters.

Sources at the Justice and Interior ministries said that Mr. Antonov was suspected of providing information to the investigating police branch.

Earlier this month Mr. Mariella told reporters from several Italian newspapers that his 17-month inquiry was approaching a turning point. In October, Omer Bagci, a rightist Turk arrested in Switzerland in June on charges of supplying Mr. Agca a gun, was sentenced to life.

On Nov. 3, police in Frankfurt acted on information from Mr. Mariella to arrest Musa Cedar Celebi, another rightist Turk who headed a Turkish cultural organization. Last week Mr. Mariella flew to Frankfurt to interrogate Mr. Celebi.

There was unconfirmed speculation that Mr. Antonov might have been in or near Saint Peter's Square at the time of the assassination attempt. Mr. Mariella was unavailable for comment, but in an interview several weeks ago, he said there was no proof that Mr. Agca, who is now serving a life sentence, had accomplices in the square. However, Mr. Mariella has based his investigation on the assumption that Mr. Agca did not act alone, as Mr. Agca contended in his trial.

The tone of the statement suggested that the new leadership under Yuri V. Andropov may adopt confrontational policies if the Reagan administration continues its arms buildup.

Moscow Says MX Plan Violates Arms Pacts

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's plan for deploying the MX missile would breach U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaties and accused him of using "seemingly peace-loving terms" to obscure his quest for strategic superiority.

In a 3,000-word editorial in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, the new Kremlin leadership reaffirmed its readiness to negotiate an "honest agreement" with the United States. But, it said, the Reagan administration "judging by everything does not wish to look for a reasonable and mutually acceptable accord."

If the MX is deployed, the Soviet Union will find "an effective way to reply to Washington," the editorial said. It said Mr. Reagan "must be aware that the Soviet Union will not tolerate a lagging behind in questions which are vital for its security."

The unsigned Pravda editorial, which was clearly approved by the top Kremlin leaders, was an authoritative reply to the speech that Mr. Reagan gave Monday and purported to "ascertain and compare the essence of the positions" of the two superpowers "on problems whose solution will largely determine the destinies of mankind."

The tone of the statement suggested that the new leadership under Yuri V. Andropov may adopt confrontational policies if the Reagan administration continues its arms buildup.

Kohl Declares Support For U.S. on Pershings

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — In his first foreign policy address to parliament, Chancellor Helmut Kohl affirmed Thursday his new conservative government's determination to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles next year if arms limitation talks in Geneva remain stalled.

"We have made it clear to the new Soviet leadership that no one here in the Federal Republic wants new American missiles to be stationed [here]," Mr. Kohl told a full-dress Bundestag foreign affairs debate. "Together with our allies, however, we simply cannot accept that hundreds of Soviet medium-range missiles threaten us directly."

Reporting on his emerging foreign policy after seven weeks in office, the chancellor called the Soviet-American talks in Geneva of "existential" importance to West Germany, which he said was using its influence with the United States to bring about a breakthrough.

But he backed the U.S. "zero-solution," calling on Moscow to dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe to forestall the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles starting in December next year.

With Mr. Kohl committed to holding general elections March 6, the deployment question looks like it will become a dominant issue of the campaign — as it clearly held the center of Thursday's Bundestag debate. A vocal, self-styled peace movement and the radical Green party strongly oppose the stationing of the new missiles and the opposition Social Democrats are beginning to shade their support for the NATO decision.

Underscoring his awareness of public sensitivity to the issue, Mr. Kohl insisted that no more missiles than had been initially agreed upon would be stationed here. His insistence echoed reports that Defense Minister Manfred Wörner had on a visit to Washington this month rebuffed U.S. proposals to

install secretly two missiles rather than one, on each of the 108 Pershing ramps in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl said his own official visit to Washington had brought "more solid" ties with the United States, and he welcomed the Reagan administration's lifting of sanctions against West European companies participating in the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

Describing the accord between the United States and its allies that ended the Sanctions, Mr. Kohl asserted: "It has been possible to work out a substantial agreement on the most important elements of an overall concept in the East-West economic relationships."

The chancellor confirmed that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, will visit Bonn in the middle of January, permitting West Germany "to conduct a direct dialogue with the Soviet Union." He reiterated his suggestion that President Ronald Reagan hold a summit meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet Communist Party leader.

While Mr. Kohl was at pains to stress the reliability and continuity of West Germany's foreign policy, the Social Democratic opposition exploited the televised Bundestag debate to float some of the themes it will develop in the electoral campaign. One is that Mr. Kohl is weak in defending West German interests with the United States.

Responding to the chancellor for the Social Democrats, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski ridiculed Mr. Kohl's praise for the lifting of the pipeline sanctions. "I don't think you should think someone because he starts kicking you in the shins without reason and then stops," said Mr. Wischnewski, a former minister.

■ Free Democrat Quits Party

Reporters reported that the liberal Free Democratic Party, which had been hit by a rash of resignations since joining the new conservative-led coalition, suffered its biggest blow Thursday when its former general secretary, Günter Verheugen,

Algeria	550 Km.	Israel	15,320 Km.	Norway	5,550 Km.
Austria	175	Italy	10,000 Km.	Oman	2,700 Km.
Bahrain	60 Km.	Jordan	450 Km.	Portugal	500 Km.
Bulgaria	200 Km.	Kuwait	100 Km.	Russia	5,500 Km.
Canada	5,510 Km.	Liberia	16,000 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
Cyprus	400 Km.	Lebanon	2,500 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
Denmark	450 Km.	Liberia	16,000 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
Egypt	450 Km.	Liberia	16,000 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
Finland	5,570 Km.	Liberia	16,000 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
France	2,000 Km.	Madagascar	5,550 Km.	Saint Lucia	40 Km.
Germany	2,000 Km.	Malta	250 Km.	Spain	15,000 Km.
Greece	350 Km.	Morocco	5,550 Km.	Sweden	5,550 Km.
Iceland	150 Km.	Montenegro	5,550 Km.	United Kingdom	5,550 Km.
Iraq	500 Km.	Montenegro	5,550 Km.	United States	5,550 Km.
Ireland	500 Km.	Montenegro	5,550 Km.	Venezuela	5,550 Km.
Italy	500 Km.	Montenegro	5,550 Km.	Zambia	5,550 Km.

hopes for an easing of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Moscow News, an English-language newspaper, said Thursday that Mr. Andropov's meeting with Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz was intended as a sign to Washington that Moscow would like to arrest a steady deterioration in relations.

It said recent U.S. pronouncements indicated that the Reagan administration was turning its back on this opportunity.

Commenting on Mr. Reagan's statement that "it takes two to tango" and on reported U.S. demands for Soviet concessions, the paper said: "Taking the president's analogy further, one might note that asking someone to dance is not generally done by a demand that he or she change their hands, let alone thinking the partner is taken for what he or she is."

The statement described as "positive in character" Mr. Reagan's proposal to improve the Moscow-Washington "hot line" and other confidence-building measures, but it said it was more important to reduce the levels of arms on both sides than to improve communications.

"If for every 100 MX missiles we add 100 phones linking Moscow and Washington, red ones or blue ones, does this make the missiles any less dangerous?" the statement said.

Diplomatic observers said Mr. Reagan's MX speech came at a particularly inopportune moment when the new Kremlin leadership was getting organized and following the visit of Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz that raised

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



JAPAN CHANGING HANDS — Yasuhiro Nakasone, left, who is to become Japan's prime minister Friday, bowed Thursday to Zenko Suzuki, who resigned the post on Oct. 12. Page 2.

After Grace, Monaco Worries About Its Economic Future

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

MONTE CARLO — This place is neither so small nor so rich that it can hide from bad times like a peacock ducking out of a storm.

Princess Grace is dead, the real estate market is totally stagnant and part of the tourist operation is run with such institutionalized inefficiency that it is finally upsetting people who looked the other way when an orthodox view of life in Monaco could stop with the garden show, Red Cross balls and the princely philharmonic.

Things here are far from being really tough. But there is uncertainty about the future, the nervousness of a place that lost its famous, beautiful princess yet still has 10 banks and 45 real estate agents to represent its 27,000 residents. That things are not as they were.

More than two months after her fatal accident, and about three weeks before the official mourning period ends on Dec. 15, people here are starting to talk directly about what Princess Grace's death means.

There are cautious on-the-record statements. Stephane Giaccardi, the financial director of the Société des Bains de Mer.

the almost wholly state-owned company that runs the casinos and most of the major hotels, says: "No one can assert things will be just as before. She had extraordinary international ties and contacts. It was the people she knew, their unusual quality that helped make Monaco a very international place. We'll be watching the effect of her passing on our ability to continue to bring people to Monaco for conventions and such."

And there are less circumscribed remarks from people who do not want to be identified by name. A businessman and friend of Prince Rainier said, "Our international social pull will fall off. We've turned a page here. She interested everyone. If she was going to be at an event, everyone would come. Not from Nice, I mean, but from California. If she isn't there, who cares?"

The businessman's version of how the prince will manage to keep the principality a lively, international place is by turning over most of his wife's functions to Princess Caroline. Princess Stephanie will take a course in fashion design in Paris. And Prince Albert is to become an intern at the Morgan Guaranty bank in New York.

Eventually, but only in a few years, he will be brought into the business of running Monaco.

In a greater sense, the princess' death means the loss of an important element for stability: it is a time of change for Monaco's economy, which is based on tourism, real estate and light industry. The small manufacturers are having difficulties like their counterparts everywhere, but in

Israeli Massacre Panel Softens Interpretation Of Warning to Officials

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A spokesman for the state commission investigating the Beirut massacre said Thursday that a warning issued Wednesday night to nine of Israel's top officials, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, did not constitute "interim findings, interim results."

The three-man commission published a resolution Wednesday warning the officials that they may be found to have failed in their duty by neglecting to see the dangers of sending Christian Phalangist militiamen into two Palestinian refugee camps and, in some cases, of failing to act quickly to reports to stop the slaughter of as many as 800 Palestinian civilians.

The spokesman, Bezalel Gordon, said at a news briefing Thursday that the purpose of issuing the resolution was to warn the officials that they were "liable to be harmed" by the commission's findings and to give them 15 days in which to decide whether they wish to retain lawyers, reappear before the commission to examine testimony and to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Gordon said that the original resolution was translated into English from the Hebrew as "liable to be harmed" but that "liable to be harmed" was a more accurate rendering of the law's language.

The spokesman said that the word "harm" was being given a broad construction by the commission, particularly because most of the nine persons warned were public figures.

Besides Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon and Mr. Shamir, the resolution, along with a letter, was sent to the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eytan; the director of military intelligence, Major General Yehoshua Sagiv; the head of the northern command, Major General Ami Drori; the division commander in the Beirut area, Brigadier General Amos Yaron; the civilian aide to Mr. Sharon, Avi Dardai; and the head of the Mossad, Israel's Intelligence Agency, whose name is kept secret.

Poll Finds French Critical of Reagan And U.S. Policies

The Associated Press

PARIS — A majority of French citizens disapprove of U.S. policies and have little personal sympathy for President Ronald Reagan, an opinion poll published Thursday indicates.

The survey of 1,000 adults, conducted Nov. 4-9 by the French polling organization Sofres for a group of provincial newspapers, shows that 55 percent of those questioned indicated no confidence in the U.S. nuclear umbrella in the event of a crisis. Thirty-eight percent said they had confidence, and the rest offered no opinion.

The poll found 54 percent of those questioned critical of Mr. Reagan and having no sympathy for him, while 33 percent indicated a positive reaction.

Apart from Mr. Reagan personally, the image of U.S. policies in general has deteriorized seriously in the view of the French. Fifty-one percent disapproved of U.S. policies and 30 percent approved of them.

In a similar poll conducted in 1977, 46 percent approved of the American president, then Jimmy Carter, with 24 percent disapproving.

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United Press International
Presidents François Mitterrand of France and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt meet the press after their talks Thursday in Cairo.

Mubarak Urges PLO To Recognize Israel

The Associated Press

CAIRO — With President François Mitterrand of France at his side, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Thursday urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel unilaterally if necessary to get Middle East peace negotiations started.

Mr. Mubarak said recognition could be withdrawn if peace efforts failed.

Mr. Mitterrand said there should be mutual advance recognition. He also said France could not recognize the PLO because its declared aim remained the elimination of Israel.

The two leaders spoke after the second round of discussions held since Mr. Mitterrand arrived Wednesday on a three-day visit. He is scheduled to travel to India Friday night.

The Egyptian president said that, ideally, there should be simultaneous mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestinians. But Mr. Mubarak, in an apparent signal to a strategy session of the PLO central council meeting in Damascus, said "there should be flexibility" by the Palestinians even if Israel continued to deny them recognition.

[Reuters reported from Damascus that Palestinian sources said the 60-member central council was likely to discuss the calls to recognize Israel as well as a range of other issues including the possibility of regrouping PLO fighters in Syria and Jordan.]

[Damascus-based members of the central council said the leaders should reject any recognition of Israel, which one said would be "a destructive concession on our part that would undermine our legitimate national rights."]

Mr. Mubarak first called for PLO recognition of Israel last month without mentioning the need for a reciprocal Israeli move.

He told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Seyasat last week that he would welcome a visit to Cairo by the PLO's leader, Yasser Arafat, provided "he brings positive ideas that I can take to Washington" and did not just ask for the opening of a Palestinian radio station in Cairo. Mr. Mubarak plans to visit the United States in January.

President Mubarak said President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative calling for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza with a link to Jordan "entails very positive elements" and was the best available basis for negotiations.

But he added that negotiations should be preceded by two developments: Palestinian recognition of Israel and an agreement between the Palestinians and Jordan on participation in negotiations.

He said: "The Palestinians' recognition of Israel will help the United States open a dialogue with them. I also believe a Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is very important and will facilitate negotiations."

Responding to the same question, Mr. Mitterrand reiterated his view that Israel was entitled to recognition and security and that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and a state.

"There should be advance mutual recognition," he said, adding that each side would have to accept the idea that it was going to have to make concessions to bring about peace.

Mr. Mitterrand said his government was in constant contact with the PLO, but he indicated that he would not meet with Mr. Arafat until the PLO adopted a more political status.

Poland has told its people that martial law will be lifted at a meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) called for Dec. 13 unless there were riots or threats to law and order before then.

Poland has told North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries that it expects them to respond by lifting a ban on government credits and other economic sanctions.

Western officials have been advised in private contacts that a firm decision has been made to end martial law Dec. 13. 12 months after it was imposed. A senior Polish official said Wednesday night in London that the decision was "irrevocable except for unforeseen or extraordinary events, which did not define and that some restrictions would be replaced for a time by temporary measures."

Other sources said martial law would be lifted at a meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) called for Dec. 13 unless there were riots or threats to law and order before then.

Mr. Kuroń, his son, said his father would attend the funeral in Warsaw Friday but was not "going to talk to anyone."

Mr. Kuroń and five other founders of the dissident group KOR, under arrest on charges of seeking the overthrow of the system, face penalties ranging from five years in prison to death if convicted.

Mr. Kuroń's wife, Grazyna, 42, and his son were also interned. Maciej Kuroń was released in mid-July, and Mrs. Kuroń was hospitalized in May for an operation.

Mrs. Kuroń died Tuesday in a Lodz hospital, apparently from a complication arising from the operation, her son said.

The six-day release from prison without conditions bolstered speculation that the authorities planned to continue their current "conciliatory" policy.

U.S. Warned On MX Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"necessary to mobilize additional forces and resources for the improvement of its armed forces" to meet earlier American challenges and would do so again.

Pym Urges Cooperation

Francis Pym, Britain's foreign secretary, said Thursday that if the new Soviet leadership responded favorably to Western nuclear arms proposals in Geneva "there could be far-reaching reductions." The Associated Press reported from Leeds, England.

Referring to U.S. proposals at Geneva, which have been approved by the Western alliance, Mr. Pym said: "If they are willing to work for agreements which are in the interests of all and seek unilateral advantage for none, they will find us more willing."

In a speech in Leeds to the English Speaking Union, Mr. Pym said that if Moscow were to agree to Western initiatives, "it would not only make the world safer, it would also free much needed resources for domestic use and promote development in the Third World."

These people don't want to return to Poland," said Myra Riedel, executive director of the Washington office of the Polish-American Congress. "For many of them the situation is bad. They have been so long that things have changed, and they don't know what will meet them when they return."

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has said that more than 5,000 Polish nationals in the United States on expired student, business and visitor visas would face deportation unless the voluntary date of departure is extended beyond Dec. 31.

The deadline has been extended twice before.

State Department officials said that the Polish domestic situation was "under continuous review," but they declined to speculate on whether the date would be extended or whether the department's recommendation would be affected by any Polish government decision to lift the state of martial law in effect since Dec. 13.

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State Department officials said that the Polish domestic situation was "under continuous review," but they declined to speculate on whether the date would be extended or whether the department's recommendation would be affected by any Polish government decision to lift the state of martial law in effect since Dec. 13.

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Reagan Officials Preparing New Jobs Package, Aide Says

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Administration officials are preparing for President Ronald Reagan's consideration a package of proposals for combating unemployment that is "more comprehensive" than the highway repair measure the president endorsed for passage in Congress's special session.

The spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday that the package would be shaped from seven or eight proposals under consideration by a council of cabinet members. He said Mr. Reagan is not likely to decide on the pack-

age until the regular session of Congress in January.

Mr. Speakes declined to disclose details but said the proposals deal in part with chronic unemployment, particularly among the young.

Other administration sources said business incentives were key parts of the proposals under consideration. In one, for example, administration officials are said to be studying ways of using unemployment funds to subsidize wages of people working in the private sector and to encourage hiring.

The study of unemployment proposals has been emphasized by White House officials in the last few days as pressures increase in

U.S. Medical Schools Oppose New Loan Plan

By Pete Earley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has proposed new collection standards for a special loan program for medical students that two-thirds of the nation's medical schools — including some of the most prestigious — say they will be unable to meet.

Under the proposal, schools with a delinquency rate of more than 5 percent in the Health Professions Student Loan program after March 31 would be forced to drop out. The \$246-million program, the largest federal loan program exclusively for medical students, has helped thousands of students, many of them minorities, since its creation in 1965.

Harvard, University Medical School and Howard University's College of Medicine have, among the highest delinquency rates under the loan program, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Health and Human Services Department. All three Virginia medical schools also could be forced to drop out of the program.

Department officials contend that the 5 percent rate is realistic and more liberal than the 3 percent delinquency rate that most commercial lending institutions expect when lending to highly paid professionals.

But the colleges say that the 5 percent rate is unfair because the loan program was created to make loans to students facing "exceptional financial needs." Loans to such students are at much greater risk than loans to established professionals, they say.

The Association of American

Medical Colleges, which represents all accredited medical schools, said the standards will dismantle the Health Professions Student Loan program and "reduce the ability of schools to financially assist students, many of whom come from minority groups underrepresented in medicine."

Most medical schools average a 12 percent delinquency rate under the program, but several have much higher rates. The medical schools at Harvard and Howard are among the five worst in the nation when it comes to collecting the overdue loan debts — based on June 30, 1981, statistics, which the Health and Human Services Department said are the most recent.

The department said 31.2 percent of the 777 former and current Harvard medical students with the loans have not paid them.

At Howard, which has the worst collection record, 56.5 percent of the 836 students who owe on the loans have not paid them, the department said. That amounts to more than \$500,000 in unpaid loans. The school's dental college reported a 54.5 percentage delinquency rate, and its pharmacy school 62.7 percent.

Sterling Lloyd, an assistant dean at Howard University's medical school, said the proposed ceiling will "discourage some low-income applicants from applying to medical schools and will force needy students who are currently enrolled to take out larger, higher-interest loans if they are available."

As a result, students "will graduate with high debt levels and will not be able to go into teaching, research or low-income areas to practice," he said.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

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expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

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- Mr. Masao Fujio, President, Asian Development Bank

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Dato' Sri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Prime Minister
- H.E. Tengku Datu' Ahmad Ridzakken Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatchai Choonhaven, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chanchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongcharat Hongcharoemp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Hirawong Thanghsais, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
- Third speaker to be announced

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- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
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- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

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- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumardin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- H.E. Professor I.R. Soedarmo Hadisaputra, Minister of Agriculture
- IR. Suhatyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djajakusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

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Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

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HURRICANE'S DEVASTATION — Smashed cars and debris line a road on the Hawaiian island of Kauai. A hurricane, Hawaii's first in 23 years, hit three of the islands Wednesday, causing \$30 million in damage on Oahu alone. A U.S. sailor on board his ship was the only fatality reported. At least 500 persons were reported to be homeless.

Ruling May Jeopardize U.S. Draft Prosecutions

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a decision that could jeopardize enforcement of draft registration, a U.S. district judge in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has ruled that men have no "continuing duty" to register beyond a specified period after they turn 18 years old.

The ruling by Chief Judge Edward J. McManus considerably shortens the period in which the government must show that a man knew of the requirement to register and failed to do so, thus making it more difficult for the government to prove that he "knowingly and willfully" failed to register.

The ruling by Chief Judge Edward J. McManus considerably shortens the period in which the government must show that a man knew of the requirement to register and possessing explosives and ammunition, according to the public prosecutor in the southern city of Davao.

The official Philippines News Agency said that Emmanuel Galicia, the prosecutor, approved the filing of the charges Wednesday against the Rev. Orlando Trizan, 34, and the four others. They were arrested in September during a military raid in Davao.

Judge McManus found Friday that "the law imposes no continuing duty to register beyond the period provided for" in President Jimmy Carter's July 2, 1980, proclamation reviving draft registration.

Under the proclamation, men born in 1960, as Mr. Martin was, were required to register from July 21 to July 26, 1980. Thus, with the ruling, the judge amended the indictment to charge only that Mr. Martin failed to register "on or about July 27, 1980."

Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union, an opponent of draft registration, called the decision "a major victory with far-reaching implications."

The Department of Justice signaled its concern by seeking an expedited appeal of the decision to the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. Ordinarily, the order could not be appealed because Judge McManus did not dismiss the indictment or suppress any evidence in the case of Russell James Marin.

Mr. Martin, 22, student body president of the University of Northern Iowa, refused to register on "political and moral" grounds, according to his attorney, Mark Bennett.

A federal grand jury indicted him Oct. 5, charging that he knowingly and willfully failed to register on or about July 27, 1980, and continuing until or about Aug. 20, 1982.

Judge McManus found Friday that "the law imposes no continuing duty to register beyond the period provided for" in President Jimmy Carter's July 2, 1980, proclamation reviving draft registration.

Although falling two states short of its election eve hopes and failing to accept Mr. Brizola's victory, the government appeared satisfied with the overall outcome.

Mr. Figueredo's prestige also rose. He had persistently assured doubters that the elections would take place, and his aggressive personal campaigning was seen as the principal reason the party survived voter resentment over the country's deep recession and its annual

Brazil Election Raises Chances That Civilian Will Become President

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In the first nationwide free elections in Brazil in 17 years, opposition parties won an overwhelming majority of the vote and control of several major states.

But the orderliness of the process, the reasonable showing of the government's Social Democratic Party and the preference of opposition voters for moderate candidates over leftists appeared to enhance chances that the next president would be a civilian.

The current president, General Joao Baptista Figueiredo, is the fifth consecutive military head of state since the armed forces took power in Brazil in 1964.

The voting was the centerpiece of a gradual political liberalization program known in Portuguese as abertura, or opening.

Although the continuing tabulation of the Nov. 15 ballots gave the government party only about 30 percent of the vote, the percentage was enough to assure it of a majority of the states and control of the electoral college that is to choose the country's next president in 1985.

Because the vote is still being tallied, there could be a switch of several states before the official results are announced next month.

Projections showed the Social Democratic Party with 12 states, the Democratic Movement Party with nine and the Democratic Labor Party with the state of Rio de Janeiro.

After trading charges with military officials over possible voting irregularities, Leonel Brizola, the Democratic Labor candidate, has moved to calm the dispute by promising an administration "open to dialogue with all citizens and all authorities, be they civil, religious or military."

General Figueredo's abertura has already brought about the lifting of most censorship, the restoration of political parties, the release of political prisoners and an amnesty under which men such as Mr. Brizola, who was in exile for 15 years, were able to return to Brazil and re-enter public life.

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OAU Said to Call Off Summit Over Failure To Solve Chad Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TRIPOLI, Libya — The troubled summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity was officially called off Thursday evening through failure to break a deadlock over the seating of a Chad delegation, conference sources said.

The summit, due to have started on Tuesday, was crippled by lack of a quorum caused by a boycott in protest over stalemate on the Chad issue, the sources said.

They said that ministers present would meet Friday to draw up a statement about the 11-day session which underscored the rift between the OAU's radical and moderate states.

A compromise over the Chad issue worked out at an informal session Wednesday night failed to persuade enough states to attend the meeting, the sources said.

It was the second breakdown of the summit in four months and deprived Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, of the OAU chairmanship he was to have taken over from President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Earlier Thursday, Chad's vice president, Idriss Miskine, himself rejected the compromise, under which his government would have voluntarily withdrawn from the talks in exchange for official OAU recognition of his administration.

The meeting had looked Wednesday night like it was set to start.

The organization's secretary-general, Peter Onu, announced that leaders had achieved a "breakthrough" on the Chad dispute based on a plan giving official OAU recognition to Hissene Habré's pro-Western government and ruled out any claim to Chad's seat by the Libyan-backed exile government of Goukouni Oueddei, who was forced from power by Mr. Habré's forces in June.

In return, Mr. Habré was asked to issue a declaration voluntarily giving up his right to send a delegation to the summit. The proposed compromise did not explain on what legal ground Mr. Habré had been asked to stay away.

However, Mr. Miskine announced Thursday in Paris that the deal was unacceptable. "This last-minute compromise is categorically rejected by our delegation and our country," he said. "We will not withdraw. This compromise is null and void. We ask all African countries present in Tripoli, defending the legality and principles of the charter, not to take their seats at the side of the enemies of Africa."

A Libyan spokesman said Libya "could not guarantee the safety"

of a Habré delegation in Tripoli. Libyan forces intervened in Chad's civil war in 1981 and fought a bitter campaign against Mr. Habré's men before withdrawing under OAU pressure.

The summit has been blocked by a group of 17 moderate African countries — enough to prevent a quorum — boycotting the meeting to protest a Libyan veto against a delegation from Mr. Habré's government.

Delegates from several countries said Mr. Habré's rejection of a proposed compromise apparently ended all hope of convening the summit in Tripoli.

A radical group of countries, spearheaded by Libya, had refused to seat Mr. Habré, calling him an instrument of "American imperialism."

Mr. Habré has asserted that Libya was trying to block his recognition by the OAU and in turn reinstate Mr. Goukouni as part of a broader plan to merge Libya and Chad into an Islamic federation.

Qadhafi's Intentions in Chad

Training Camps and Stand at OAU Talks Stir Speculation

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — There are mounting indications that Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, Libya's leader, may be about to intervene again to help reinstall a government friendly to him in Chad, Libya's south ern neighbor.

According to diplomatic sources, the Libyan authorities have been rounding up Chadians in southern Libya and forcing them to enter training camps inside Libya or near the northern Chad city of Bardai. The overthrown government of Goukouni Oueddei has established its headquarters in Bardai.

Colonel Qadhafi's intentions toward Chad have been taken quite seriously since he seems willing to sacrifice his chance to serve as OAU chairman by refusing to accept a compromise on the Chad issue. He campaigned steadily for 18 months to secure the OAU chairmanship, but a well-placed informant in Libya said this week,

"Chad is more important to us than the OAU."

A diplomat said, "The question now is: Will Mr. Qadhafi content himself with supporting Mr. Goukouni from northern Chad, or will he go in himself?"

The question has serious implications for Central Africa and per-

haps for the United States, which is hostile to Colonel Qadhafi and which is regarded as a Habré supporter.

Colonel Qadhafi has been at the port in his campaign to take control of Chad from Mr. Goukouni's delegation. The delegation that now controls Ndjamena, led by Mr. Habré's foreign minister, Idriss Miskine, angrily left Tripoli last week.

According to diplomats in Libya, there have been persistent reports for about a month that Chadian nationals have been arrested in the southern cities of Sebha and Benghazi and taken to military camps, presumably for training. It is believed that 10,000 to 15,000 may have been rounded up, diplomats say.

"Most of these people, technically, are in the country illegally," a source said. "They don't have papers or passports. They are refugees in effect."

In the history of the Chad conflict, which has continued for about 19 years, it is likely that many of them have fought before for one faction or another.

The recruited Chadians would join Mr. Goukouni's army, whose size may range from several hundred to 2,000 or 3,000, in Bardai, in the Tibesti region of Chad just south of the Oubangui Strip, which was annexed by Libya several years ago. Mr. Habré's government recently complained about the Libyan occupation of the Oubangui Strip, saying that Chad's territorial integrity had been violated.

In December 1980, at Mr. Goukouni's request, about 10,000 Libyan troops entered Chad and drove Mr. Habré to the far east of the country, where he received aid from Sudan. But Mr. Goukouni seemed to fear that the Libyans were about to take the country away from him and he demanded that they leave. The Libyans pulled out of Chad about a year ago.

Libyan troops are normally stationed in southern regions of the country, so it cannot be said that forces are being gathered for action in Chad. However, diplomats said Libyans were involved in training Mr. Goukouni's forces in Chad, as well as the Chadians recently pressed into service.

Diplomats also noted that there has been a resumption in Soviet arms deliveries to Libya, which had been cut to a trickle for some time because of Libyan debt for military hardware, amounting, some say, to \$2 billion to \$4 billion.

But as the economy worsened, Mr. Rawlings staged a second coup on Dec. 31, 1981, overthrowing Mr. Limann.



Constantine Caramanlis

Caramanlis Sees Threat To Mankind

United Press International

PARIS — President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece warned world delegates to UNESCO Thursday that mankind appears to have lost its sense of direction and to be seeking its own destruction.

In a critical speech to delegates of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Greek leader said the gap between rich and poor countries has reached "explosive proportions."

Mr. Caramanlis noted that modern man knows more than at any time in history, thanks to science, but "his cultural progress has not kept pace."

"These great truths are apparently ignored by our materialistic age," he told the 2,500 delegates from 158 member UNESCO countries attending the organization's general conference.

"The confusion, the moral and spiritual anarchy in the world take such dimensions that one has the impression we are seeking our own destruction ... We discuss daily the danger of a nuclear war. And although we know its consequences, we face this danger almost with apathy," said Mr. Caramanlis, who was invited to speak to the conference by UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The meeting is considering a 256-page plan of the organization's activities for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Caramanlis rebuked nations that pay lip service to disarmament while continuing to stock their armories.

"If military expenditures are reduced in stages, dangers which threaten peace will be limited and resources created to cure the sores which plague humanity — hunger and disease. But the paranoia which prevails is such that this simple and logical solution cannot be attained."

War Is Said to Bolster Moderate Arab Leaders

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Iraq's apparently deadlocked war with Iran has had the effect of strengthening the positions of the more moderate Arab governments in the region, according to diplomatic sources here and in Baghdad.

Under the pressures of war, the sources say, Iraq is moving toward that group, which includes Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, North Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. This movement, the diplomats add, is expected to accelerate as Iraq's financial dependence on Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries of the Gulf increases.

The informants say also that Egypt, which has been ostracized by most of the rest of the Arab world because of its peace moves with Israel, is using the Iraq-Iran war as one means of working its way back into favor. Egyptian volunteers have been sent to Iraq, they note, and Egypt has given strong diplomatic support to President Saddam Hussein's government.

The diplomats say that with Shi'ite Moslems present in all of the more moderate Arab countries, each has seen some degree of danger in the fundamentalist Islamic Shiite revolution preached by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

Fear that the revolution might spread is credited with going far toward eliminating the old fear of an aggressive Iraq, which has affected Gulf countries in the past.

To them, diplomats said, the more immediate fear is of a triumphant Iran prepared to spread its fundamentalist revolution.

Iraq has so far been able to cope with the problem of its many Shi'ites. President Hussein's large and apparently efficient secret police force keeps a close watch on Shi'ite activists, and the Shi'ites are generally regarded in Baghdad as lacking the strength to lead an insurgent movement unless, as does not now seem likely, there should be a military collapse in Iraq.

While the war has strengthened

President Hussein's position in the moderate Arab countries, it apparently has weakened that of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who is said to have sent weapons to Iran.

His motives, diplomats said, have little to do with friendship for the government in Tehran. Instead, they owe much to the feud between the Iraqi and Syrian wings of the ruling Ba'ath Party.

A majority of experts on the Arab world believe that President Assad would prefer to move back toward the rest of the Arab world and away from his military dependence on the Soviet Union and the other Arab countries of the Gulf increases.

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While the war has strengthened

Zimbabwe Radio Urges Jailing of Smith for Treason

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The government-controlled broadcasting company has said that statements reportedly made in the United States recently by Ian Smith, the former prime minister, amounted to sabotage and treason, and it urged the government to consider jailing him.

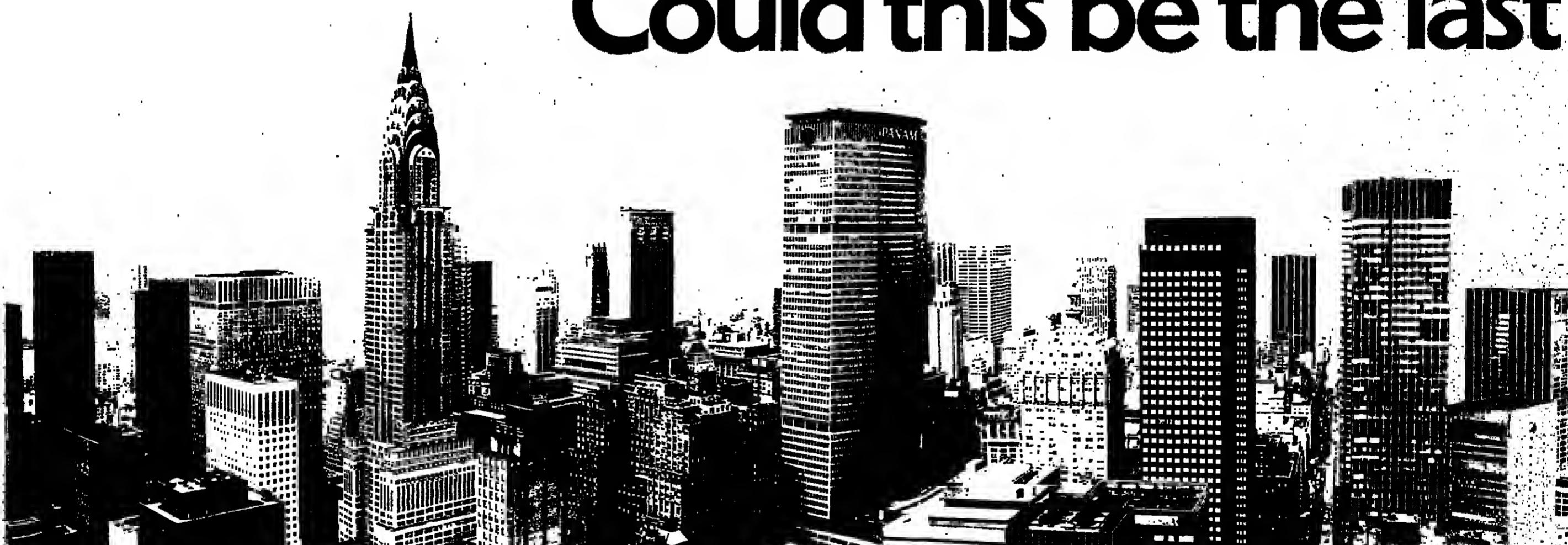
In a commentary broadcast late Wednesday, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp. said that Mr. Smith's reported remarks were true and it questioned why the government allowed him to travel abroad to "commit acts of sabotage."

To allow a man who does not even accept that this country is now called Zimbabwe to live in our midst is like sharing a bed with a serpent," the commentary said.

"Is this not treason? We do not see the difference between Smith's behavior and that of dissidents," it said.

"To go to the U.S. and urge the international community not to support Zimbabwe is tantamount to organizing the downfall of the popularly elected government of Zimbabwe," it said. "If this allegation is true, Smith deserves to go to chikurubi (prison)."

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دكوان للتجزئي

Bolster
Leader

Spanish King Opens Leftist-Ruled Cortes, Calls for Moderation

Reuters

MADRID — King Juan Carlos has opened Spain's first leftist-controlled Cortes since the civil war, calling Thursday for moderation and praising the "democratic system that brought the Socialists to power."

The king wore his uniform of armed forces commander-in-chief as he entered the Congress, or lower house, whose seating still shows the damage caused by bullets fired in an attempted coup last year.

Flanked by Queen Sofia, Prince Felipe, his 14-year-old son and heir, and the heads of the Congress and the Senate, the king said the parliament was opening "in a crucial moment in our history."

"I have great faith in our future," he told the deputies. "The Spanish people have said that the wishes of a minority supported by force could never prevail over the freely expressed will of the majority."

The king warned the armed forces, which is now bearing the brunt of Basque separatist guerrilla attacks, that they would be wrong to believe they could do away with terrorism by ending democracy.

"This is precisely the terrorist master plan," he said.

The armed forces and the security forces "are the firm guardians of the rule of law in the face of terror-

ism," he said, adding "I express to them my admiration, respect and gratitude."

The Speaker of the Congress, Gregorio Peces Barba, a Socialist, welcomed the monarch by declaring "Long live the King." He said that this, in Spain's system of parliamentary monarchy, meant the same as "Long live the constitution."

The Socialist Workers Party won an absolute majority in both the Congress and the Senate in last month's election. Its leader, Felipe González, is expected to announce next week the makeup of his government.

In the election, the rightist Popular Alliance Party became the main opposition force while the centrist party, which had governed Spain since the first election after the death of Franco in 1977, collapsed.

The outgoing prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, made his last official address to the nation in a televised broadcast Wednesday night. He acknowledged that the Oct. 28 elections had brought a radical change to Spanish politics.

"I regret it as a party man, but as a servant of Spain I wish my successor success in his public office for the good of all," he added.

The king told the deputies Thursday: "It is your duty to re-



Dissidents in Hungary Enjoy Limited Freedom

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service
BUDAPEST — It was Tuesday night, and Laszlo Rajk's "samizdat boutique" was going strong.

Samizdat, a Russian word used throughout the Eastern Bloc, refers to underground literature that has been laboriously typed, crudely duplicated and distributed outside official channels to avoid censorship.

Rajk's boutique is a one-room apartment next to the Szazeva, a popular, century-old restaurant in central Budapest. Once a week, for nearly two years, the apartment has been transformed into a bookstore and discussion center for people involved in or just curious about Hungary's dissident movement.

The movement is an unusual one. It supports no common cause, such as human rights. If any single issue promises to unite the politically disgruntled of Hungary, it is a nascent independent peace movement.

Party officials estimate that there are about 1,500 people directly involved in dissident activities here and that their influence may extend to perhaps 20,000 others. Their assessment is generally accepted by the disidents.

The diversity of elements in the movement is reflected in the variety of material on sale at Mr. Rajk's apartment. Its subject matter ranged from the 1956 Hungarian uprising to Solidarity, the now-outlawed inde-

pendent trade union in Poland, and included alleged discrimination against Hungarian minorities in Romania and Czechoslovakia, the plight of Hungary's poor and the European peace movement.

By about 10 P.M., perhaps 30 people had crowded into the apartment. Among them was a Hungarian Communist Party member who told a visiting American that he was there for the first time, hoping to learn what the movement stood for and to see if there was some way we can work together."

Mr. Rajk, 30, is the son of a former foreign minister who was executed by the Communists after World War II. He said he did not think the movement has "any kind of program or aims that could be described in 10 sentences." The one thing that unites the members, he said, is a "search for pluralism."

The relationship between the dissidents and their Communist government is clearly the most tolerant in Eastern Europe. How that relationship might change as a result of the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is not certain.

Mr. Rajk and three of his colleagues were detained briefly in August when they tried to read publicly a statement supporting the Solidarity movement. Mr. Rajk and Miklos Haraszti, a writer, have also been prevented from handing out leaflets at an officially sanctioned peace march, leaflets critical of the government's military policy.

Still, there has been no official interference with Mr. Rajk's boutique. And a series of minor incidents involving police harassment of some dissidents earlier this year ended soon after a group of establishment intellectuals protested to the Interior Ministry.

Dissidents in Hungary, Mr. Haraszti said, are allowed a limited measure of freedom because of the government's need for additional Western credits and because of the need for "internal stability."

"When you stop giving Hungary loans," Mr. Rajk interjected, "I won't be able to run my boutique."

Andras Hegedus, the former Stalinist premier of Hungary who has become a critic of the government, speaks of a growing "constructive opposition" that has entered into an unspoken compromise with the authorities.

The regime tolerates the independence of such movements," Mr. Hegedus said, "and the movements make no pretense to the regime or even discredit it."

FERENC KOSZEGI, 25, who recently graduated from Budapest University, is one of the best known peace activists. He is a founder of Dialogue for Peace, a group of 60 to 70 people, mostly students, who are trying to coordinate the activities of various independent peace groups.

Mr. Koszegi and others like him steer clear of the official Hungarian Peace Council

U.S. Says UN Is Powerless to Make Judgments in Chemical Arms Use

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A U.S. official said Wednesday that Washington planned to allow the UN inquiry into the use of chemical weapons in Asia to die because the investigators had made themselves powerless to reach judgments.

KENNETH L. ADelman, the deputy U.S. delegate here, said he expected that the UN team would soon publish its second inconclusive report on American accusations that Communist forces were using illegal chemical and biological agents against insurgents in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

In the U.S. view, the inability of the experts to reach conclusions flows from their own, self-defeating standards of proof. In its first report, the UN team said last year that it could make no judgment unless it could collect evidence at the site soon after a reported attack.

LAOS AND CAMBODIA WILL NOT permit the investigators to come in. A portion of western Cambodia, loosely controlled by forces opposing the Vietnamese and their regime in Phnom Penh, may be open to the UN team. But the experts have demanded assurances of safety that cannot be given in a guerrilla war.

"They insist on firsthand evidence and they don't want to get hurt," Mr. Adelman said. "There's a contradiction there. They are saying, 'We won't go near the place where the conclusive proof can be found.'"

The chairman of the group of experts, Major General Ezzat A. Ezz, an Egyptian doctor and a specialist in chemical defense, said that Mr. Adelman's assertion was unfair.

"We started this exercise with an open heart and mind," he said. "We are not putting in anything to hinder the report. We did the best possible under the given conditions."

WASHINGTON HAS PUBLISHED ITS findings in detail. It has accused the Soviet Union of breaching two international conventions signed by Moscow, using toxic weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

ON MONDAY, SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE P. SHULZ IS SCHEDULED TO DELIVER A NEW REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ILLEGAL CHEMICAL ASSAULTS IN ASIA DURING 1982.

IT WAS THE UNITED STATES THAT PRESSURED FOR THE CREATION OF THE UN TEAM IN 1980 AND THE EXTENSION OF ITS LIFE LAST YEAR. THEREFORE, OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE THAT THE TEAM WILL BE DISBANDED NOW THAT WASHINGTON REGARDS IT AS IMPOTENT.

Mikhail P. Georgadze, Soviet Official, Is Dead

United Press International

MOSCOW — Mikhail P. Georgadze, 70, secretary of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, died Tuesday. Tass reported.

Mr. Georgadze held the job of secretary of the presidium, the executive body of the Supreme Soviet, since 1957. He died the same day it opened its semiannual session. No details of his death were given.

His career was closely tied to the development of agriculture in his home republic of Georgia. A former tractor driver, he moved through a series of government posts to become Georgian minister of agriculture in 1953. A year later he was appointed first deputy chairman of the Georgian council of ministers.

■ Other Deaths:

Ditta Pasztory, 80, a pianist and widow of the Hungarian composer Bela Bartok, Sunday in Budapest after a brief illness.

Helene de Latour, 79, who guided the fortunes of her family's Beaulieu Vineyards in Northern California for nearly two decades. Friday after a brief illness.

Marion W. Boyer, 81, former executive vice president of the Exxon Corp. and general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1950 to 1953, Saturday in South Carolina.

Lima Barreto, 76, a director whose film "O Gangaceiro" (The Bandit) won the Golden Palm award for best film at the 1953 Cannes film festival, Wednesday of cancer in a nursing home at Campinas, Brazil.

BEATRICE FRIEDMAN, 76, a three-time all-American quarterback on the University of Michigan football team of 1923-25, Tuesday in his East Side apartment of what the police described as a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

WILLIAM H. JONES, 43, managing editor of The Chicago Tribune and a winner of the 1971 Pulitzer Prize for local reporting, Tuesday of leukemia.

STEVE MITCHELL, 47, author of the national best seller, "How To Speak Southern," committed suicide Sunday by shooting himself, the police said.

CEAUSESCU VISITS MALAYSIA

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived here Thursday for talks with Malaysian leaders.



Mikhail P. Georgadze

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Who's for Free Trade?

One of the big issues next year, it is becoming apparent, will be trade. Will the United States erect more trade barriers, and will other countries, in retaliation or acting in behalf of what they see as their own interests, do the same?

Most Americans today are too young to remember the political debates of the early 1930s over trade issues, and few remember how the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930 and the protectionist measures of economically troubled European countries helped to produce the prolonged economic downturn that continued until the war began.

One of the great achievements of the post-war world was the establishment of something reasonably close to free trade between the major developed nations. It was one of the main engines of the unprecedented economic growth of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

This system of free trade is now to danger of being eroded, in the United States, in Europe and in Japan. One reason is that free trade is an abstract position, without enthusiastic mass backing; while proposals for protectionism are all too concrete and have powerful political constituencies. Protectionism will not come, as it did in the 1930s, in the form of an omnibus tariff bill, making its way through the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees; one reason is that there are staunch free-traders among their leaders.

Instead, protectionism is sold piecemeal as an emergency measure to help industries in special trouble: the so-called local-content legislation for the auto industry, steel import quotas for big steel, textile import restrictions, and so forth. For each measure, there is a strong lobby, made up of businessmen and union leaders, strongly based in one part of the country but with backers in other regions as well.

Who is on the other side? This recession has been particularly tough on those interests — multinational corporations and agricultural exporters — who have been the natural opponents of trade barriers, in their distress, even some of these are seeking protection.

The Reagan administration may be the leading institutional force against protectionism today; yet the administration itself, under political pressure, does what administrations under pressure usually do and has supported protectionist measures, forcing on Japan "voluntary" limits on auto imports and strengthening the steel import quotas in the month before the midterm election.

The pressures will be strong for protectionism as the United States moves into a fourth year with no economic growth. Most of the policy-makers know that to the long run, trade restrictions burn more than they help. Are they prepared to stand up and say no to those seeking protection?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Bishops' Quandary

It is surprising that the Roman Catholic Church, which has always shown a genius for moral disputation, took so long to enter the atomic lists. But enter them it did when the American Conference of Catholic Bishops announced support of a proposed pastoral letter on nuclear arms.

There is, however, as yet no final draft; along with the rest of the world, the bishops find themselves in a quandary.

To say that nuclear war, with its potential for destroying humankind, is immoral is easy. But to assume that without one side's nuclear weapons as a threat, the other side will behave just as one hopes is naive. Can dubious means, the bishops then ask themselves, ever justify a good end?

The bishops are struggling with another quandary as well. One of the church fathers, St. Augustine, espoused the theory of the "just war." The banner under which the Emperor Constantine entered Rome — "in hoc signo vinces" — has accompanied countless battles. Pacifism may be, as one bishop put it, "a valid strain" to church tradition but it has seldom, if ever, been a prevailing one.

Something about the quality of their debate leads one to believe that the bishops, despite the seriousness of their text, are en-

joying its explication. "I have come to the conclusion that ambiguity has been a legitimate, treasured part of the whole moral tradition of the church," said Archbishop John Roach, president of the conference. "We develop some moral positions because we tolerate some ambiguity as we go along. That's the stage at which we are right now."

Some others, notably the Reagan administration, do not seem to enjoy the debate at all. It hastened to assure the bishops that its decisions on armaments are guided by moral considerations as compelling as any that have faced mankind." Nor does the bishops' colloquy please the West German government, which called it "a selective ethical view" that weakened the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent.

Still another line of complaint comes from those who proclaim that this is the same group that once argued the number of angels that would fit on the head of a pin. But such critics place themselves in the same time frame as those medieval churchmen. As the bishops note, nuclear weapons pose ethical dilemmas the church has never before faced. Neither has the world. The more minds and hearts brought to pondering them the better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan and the MX

If Ronald Reagan gets his way, the United States will aim a new type of land-based nuclear missile at the Soviet Union during the second half of the 1980s. One has to anticipate countermeasures by the Kremlin leadership. This could result in a new, enormous waste of armament.

In his speech Monday, the U.S. president naturally gave another picture of what is at stake. The United States needs the new missile to persuade the Soviet Union to agree to mutual disarmament, he said.

But he came up with some excellent ideas: an exchange of basic data about the two nuclear forces, advance notice of plans to test intercontinental missiles and updating of the hot line. Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan also wants his new weapon. It is difficult to see how he could increase U.S. and Western security by deploying this new weapon. On the contrary, increased international insecurity is to be feared.

— Dagmar Nylander (Stockholm).

Economics in Trouble

The American economy, President Reagan ad-libbed into an open microphone the other day, is in a hell of a mess. It is worse than that. The world's economy is in deep trouble. The inflation rate in some industrialized countries is double the U.S. rate; unemployment and interest rates are at their highest levels in decades, and economic growth is stagnant or even sliding downward.

Last year, for the first time since the late 1940s, world trade actually declined. That slump could continue and accelerate if nations try to preserve jobs at home through programs to push their exports while at the same time severely limiting their imports.

Such protectionist trends are showing up with growing frequency. They are the reason that the United States has taken the lead in organizing this week's ministerial conference in Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

— The Los Angeles Times.

The Brazilian Vote

As the final results of the Brazilian elections trickle in, it is clear that the poll has been an eminently successful one. The greatest benefit that the elections have brought Brazil is broader than any individual party or political consideration. It has given a real legitimacy to the military successors of those responsible for the 1964 coup. It has brought political satisfaction to voters who had become restive at spoon-feeding by the military and their appointees. It has strengthened the country for the tests that surely await it in the months ahead. After the election, Brazil may be a more difficult place to govern, but it will be a more self-confident country, more politically united and more determined than ever to realize its economic potential.

— The Financial Times (London).

NOV. 26: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Feuding Over Macedonia

VIENNA — Selim Pasha, one of the Sultan of Turkey's most trusted officials, is in Vienna to show that his imperial master is not willing to accede to the desire of the powers to have control of the courts in Macedonia. Over four years ago, the powers obtained the Sultan's assent to financial control and to an attempt to establish reforms in Macedonia that they proclaimed themselves very anxious to make. The history of events since has been a lamentable one: an almost continuous series of disorderly incidents, pillage, murder, destruction of life and property and a relentless feud between Greeks and Bulgarians who are only kept from massacring each other by the intervention of Turkish soldiers.

1932: Marchers Leave Chicago

CHICAGO — The column of hungry marchers from the Northwest, their ranks more than doubled, has left here to merge with other columns moving on Washington, where six children and three adults in a taxicab that tried to enter the White House grounds were recently arrested. The column here numbered 270, including those recruited by the wayside since the column left Seattle on Nov. 14. Twenty women are to the contingent, which started for the capital in trucks and a dozen well-worn automobiles. They will petition the president for unemployment relief. Meanwhile, figures issued by the Federal Reserve district show that employees received a higher wage total in October than in September.

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A Memo to Yuri Andropov

By Dimitri K. Simes

BLANTIMORE — The following imaginary memorandum from a group of expert advisers to the new leader of the Soviet Union is circulating to Moscow, but perhaps it should be.

Dear Yuri Vladimirovich:

We are grateful for this opportunity to express our views on the tasks before you. First, it is our duty to acknowledge that while your election as general secretary has certainly positioned you well to exercise leadership, there is a real possibility that not only your individual decisions but also your hold on power can still be challenged. If the Politburo senses that you are vulnerable, there will be numerous contenders to replace you.

You must quickly identify the fundamental needs of the country and the yearnings of the Central Committee. The key is to reassure your colleagues that you appreciate their preoccupation with stability, that you will not promote hare-brained schemes, but that you will make needed changes. If we read the Central Committee's mood correctly, it may be summarized as fearful of radical departures but anxious for measured reforms.

Waste, corruption and red tape have reached embarrassing levels. Vigorous clean-up efforts could save billions of rubles and send several embezzlers to jail — to the immense satisfaction of the people. However, a sense of proportion is important. An all-out campaign against corruption would terrify the Central Committee, especially considering your background to the KGB.

You will have to address other great deficiencies, including over-centralization. As you know better than we, the Hungarian experience can teach us a great deal. But the size of our country, the scale of our economy and the much higher priority we must give to defense argue against a slavish replication of the Hungarian model.

Decentralization requires greater autonomy for industrial and agricultural management. But the first thing the managers will demand is the right to determine the size and composition of their work forces. Millions of people would be fired.

This would anger provincial party officials who want neither to lose control over economic decision-making nor to have to deal with the unemployed. Consequently, you must find a way to begin decentralization gradually. It must be accompanied by labor relocation programs. The newly unemployed must be encouraged and, if necessary, forced to move to Siberia where we badly need workers.

Patriotism, discipline, and order are the by-words of any possible coalition supporting economic reform. You will need more than an endorsement from managers, scientists and intellectuals — you may look to the military for that extra, essential unwillingness to tolerate several more years of Brezhnevism without Brezhnev.

Nobody, of course, wants to change the basic line of the party. Though things went sour in his last years, Brezhnev's early successes are remembered with satisfaction and pride. So do not change the course — adjust it.

You should proceed on the assumption that the Central Committee will allow you considerable freedom of maneuver to enable you to carry through collectively reached decisions. On the other hand, you should not appear to be too ruthless.

If we manage to improve our relationship with Beijing, we should have little fear of withdrawing troops from Mongolia or reducing our forces on the Chinese border.

Rapprochement with Beijing would free up some of the SS-20

Ideally, you want to be firm, decisive and fair.

Initially your leadership will be measured by your success in dealing with your most pressing problem, the economy. We propose that you begin with several quick fixes. They will not remove the underlying problems, but they will buy you time and perhaps recognition.

Waste, corruption and red tape have reached embarrassing levels. Vigorous clean-up efforts could save billions of rubles and send several embezzlers to jail — to the immense satisfaction of the people. However, a sense of proportion is important. An all-out campaign against corruption would terrify the Central Committee, especially considering your background to the KGB.

You will have to address other

Fortunately, comrade Ustinov knows that a sick economy cannot in the long run support a strong military. But you will have to demonstrate that defense expenditures can remain high and that patriotic values will not be undermined.

Serious problems face us in foreign policy as well. You have done well to begin by pursuing reconciliation with China. We have overestimated the Chinese threat. The new leadership in Beijing is not engaged to a major military buildup, and their forces are increasingly inferior to ours technologically. They have, however, successfully tested their first missiles launched from a submarine; those missiles drastically limit our military options. China shows clear signs of disillusionment with the United States, giving us an historic opportunity to shift the correlation of forces in our favor.

We need to reassess our Third World commitments. We have sometimes become overextended; there is no contradiction between being assertive and calculating costs and benefits.

Afghanistan may be a good place to start. Of course, a withdrawal would damage our prestige and make it hard to maintain Babrak Karimov in power or even in a coalition government. But having decided against attacking sanctuaries in Pakistan, we have no prospects for winning a military victory. If we could find an acceptable way to resolve the problem, the benefits in our dealings both with Afghan neighbors and with other non-socialist countries could be enormous.

Cambodia also calls for innovative thinking. The Vietnamese would agree to returning Pol Pot to power. Prince Sihanouk may be a different matter. He is flexible and willing to cut a deal with Hanoi. If necessary, we will have to apply pressure, for we cannot continue to sabotage our global policies.

If we manage to improve our relationship with Beijing, we should have little fear of withdrawing troops from Mongolia or reducing our forces on the Chinese border.

Rapprochement with Beijing would free up some of the SS-20 missiles we now have targeted on China. We might then propose to NATO countries that we significantly cut our SS-20 forces if the United States drops its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe. Of course, Reagan will not agree, but the Europeans will be interested. They could either force Washington to accept our proposal or refuse to deploy new U.S. missiles.

Generally, our relations with Western Europe are on the right track. Eastern Europe is a different matter. Our Warsaw Pact allies are increasingly dependent on our subsidies and are domestically unstable. They must be allowed more internal autonomy to avoid further unraveling of the socialist system.

Finally, we have the Americans to deal with. Rarely have relations between our two countries been at such a low point.

We know that Reagan and his men will never willingly accept us as a superpower. We should know, too, that their one-sided arms control proposals are a screen to hide their efforts to regain military superiority. We must continue exposing their insincerity in the negotiations on arms control and take prudent steps to make sure that the United States



Steve Mandel — The Washington Post

fails to achieve even the illusion of first-strike capability.

Yet, even with Reagan, there may be some opportunities. Reagan and his advisers do not know what they want from the Soviet Union, so perhaps we should try to impress them with "concessions" we intend to make anyway. Compromise on Afghanistan, flexibility in Cambodia and more generous proposals at Geneva negotiations on European missile sites might not satisfy the American administration, but they could make it more difficult for the president to continue his hysterical crusade against us.

We should be tough but statesmanlike. Certainly, America must teach a lesson. But excessive confrontation will not only draw down our resources; it will also force Europeans and others to take sides, possibly against us. To short out advice is to avoid too accommodating a stance but to keep a door open for better tomorrow. If we play our cards right, Reagan will have to adjust or fail.

The writer directs the Soviet and East European research program at Johns Hopkins University's School for Advanced International Studies.

France's Ambiguous Role in the Strategic Defense of Europe

By Dominique Mois

The author, the associate director of the French Institute of International Relations, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune in response to "Paying Off the Alliance's Nuclear Mortgage" (Nov. 17).

the freedom of one's country. Now it may appear moral to sacrifice one's freedom for the survival of the planet. It is ultimately in the name of civilization that the illustrious authors of the Foreign Affairs article — Messieurs Smith, George Kennan, MacGeorge Bundy and Robert McNamara — have proposed a co-first-use strategy for the West, and a greater reliance on conventional forces.

In this changed context, France can appear as a model or as a nuisance. The questioning of the credibility of the U.S. guarantee and the call to a growing national and European effort confirm the correctness of France's early skepticism vis-à-vis the American nuclear umbrella and De Gaulle's denunciation of the divisive impact on alliances of the logic of nuclear war.

At the same time, the emphasis placed on conventional forces contributes to the divisive impact on alliances of the logic of nuclear war. France's exit from the military body of NATO goes also unquestioned. This consensus has protected France from destabilizing debates.

Both the fortunate geography that places

West Germany between France and the Soviet threat, and the fact that France is not concerned with the NATO modernization decision, strengthen France's relative immunity to pacifism; some would add that France is not affected by neutralism because its strategic doctrine is largely one of neutrality.

For the West, the problem is not to jump from an overall nuclear strategy to a mainly conventional one, but to make deterrence and defense, including nuclear and conventional forces, more rational, more dependable and also more acceptable to the public.

Whatever its drawbacks, nuclear deterrence will remain the crucial ingredient in any recipe for Western security. The problem for the West is to focus the debate on why deterrence and defense are needed in the first place. The geography of values, on which the alliance once was based, must be restored.

Whatever the inherent contradiction of the French strategic doctrine, its stability is largely the product of its ambiguity. France is too ideologically fragile to warrant the opening of this Pandora's box. For the sake of the tranquility of the West, don't rock the French boat.

WEEKEND

November 26, 1982

Page 7W

Stalking the Tiger Fish In the Heart of Africa

by Alan Cowell

SANYATI GORGE, Zimbabwe — The water is low this year, the lowest, some say, since they threw the great dam across the Zambezi River two decades ago to flood 175 miles of its valley and form this lake called Kariba, at Central Africa's heart.

A drought, which has brought hardship and suffering across the region, has robbed the river's headwaters and tributaries of their annual rains; dried them in the distant, parched lands of Zambia and Angola. And now, the banks of the Sanyati Gorge, which was the Sanyati River's bed before the Kariba dam was built, have been laid bare to expose new secrets — stumps petrified in the waters, where previously the boat skippers thought there were none, festooned with broken, moaning lines from long ago, that have pierced bulls of some boats.

"But some things have not changed in this dry year. The walls of the gorge, clad in other scrub, still echo to the bark of baboons and the great, white-cheeked fish eagle soar from their nests, their hunting call resounding."

And the tiger fish, *hydronotus vittatus* (the striped water dog), have returned to follow the old river bed to their spawning grounds on the shoals and gravel banks, as they do every year in these hot months.

The fish is rated by many as Africa's finest indigenous sporting species, a sleek predator with flanks striped in black and silver, vermilion fins and a set of razor-sharp teeth.

The tiger fish here is one of several species found in Africa, the biggest being the goliath tiger, reputed to grow to 100 pounds of bell-cose muscle and sinew that will attack a human being. Here, the record is 34.2 pounds (just under 16 kilograms); on rod and line (the commercial fishermen whisper that bigger ones have been taken in the nets they set each night for a small, fresh-water sardine called kapenta).

The old-timers reckon it will not be easy to break the record because food is scarcer now. A 20-pounder is a trophy, and anything from 10 pounds up is respectable. A 6-pounder taken on light tackle makes a good fight if the line is light and the fish runs well, leaping from the waters or heading for the stumps. On trout gear, with a bass-streamer on a sturdy leader,

even a 2-pounder gives a fight rated, ounce for ounce, as better than some trout.

The expedition begins at dawn, from Kariba on the other side of the lake, across 22 miles of open water that is capricious, changing from mirror-like to vicious chop in minutes. The winds that funnel down the lake, through the Kota Kota Narrows, churn the surface into an angry ferment. Today, though, is calm, and as the light brightens and the dull red ball of the early sun rises over the Zambezi escarpment, the charter boat — an 18-foot open powerboat — eases into the first of the spots to be fished.

The bait is kapenta, a dozen or so threaded onto hooks ranging from big bream to small tuna. The hooks are sharpened, for tiger fish have hard mouths and setting the hook is one of the biggest challenges facing light-tackle connoisseurs.

It is a propitious start: almost immediately, the sharp, arrogant strike of a young, feeding tiger bends the rod double and the fight is on.

A little line is stripped from the spinning reel; then, the fish leaps, catching the early sun on its flanks, shaking its head in fury; the hook is set and the fish runs deep, heading for the stumps to try to break the tackle, bulleting underneath the boat and jumping again; then, after a few, hard minutes it is taken.

The art of releasing fish, of fishing with barbless hooks, of eschewing heavy tackle, has not taken root here, not, at least, with the driver of the charter boat, a Zimbabwean called Rogers. And neither does Rogers believe that, somehow, there is a special challenge to light-tackle fishing, an honor "sporting quality to it, for his interest is in fish as food, not as a memory on a faded photograph, or a subsequent retelling of a duel that ended with the fish being placed back into the water. So, when the trolling begins, his line is heavy — 20-pound test — on a stout rod.

Trolling is the method most people use to hunt bigger fish, using kapenta bait only when they tie up among the stumps and cast and wait for the unambiguous strike. The bigger fish, so the theory goes, head for the deeper water, so a baited lure, trolled well behind the boat and held down with an ounce of lead, works best.

The problems of light-tackle emerge. Rogers uses heavy line so that, even with 75 yards of monofilament out behind the boat, he can strike hard when the tiger bites.

A drag set too harshly will break the line — as one man in the party will discover. And there are other problems, for when the fish strikes, it is a vicious, uncompromising strike and a rod propped insecurely will be lost.

The trolling is good, and there are many strikes, and much lost tackle. Rogers' boat has the best fish, a good 15-pound female. But there is still the quest for some victories for the light-tackle aficionados.

So the party ties up at a place called the First Crossroads, where tributaries of the Sanyati once came in on both banks of the river and where, with the risen waters of the lake, there is now a literal water crossroads. It is Rogers' turn to be amazed, for spindly, fragile trout rods are rare here. The party may not have caught the biggest fish but they have, at least, registered a point or two for the light-tackle faction, and boated a good brace of tiger on fly gear.

Dusk on Kariba is one of Africa's most splendid sights, in the close, hot days before the rain, when an invisible gossamer dust filters the sunlight and it is difficult to espouse a horizon where the oranges and mauves and pinks of the lake blend with the sky. The boat planes home with its fish-holders full and cool boxes empty.

The lake is not the only place to hunt tiger. Downstream, on the Zambezi, there are many places where a drifting line, and a hook baited with kapenta or tiger fish will draw the river fish that some reckon as a better prize than their lake cousins.

And the river has its own perils that put the angler's longevity at the same risk as that of the quarry. For there are hippopotami and crocodiles here, man-eaters whose presence may not always be readily apparent, but whose lurking potential is known to anybody who has — against all sage advice — waded into the stream, or swum to a rocky island, to gain a better casting position.

Such adventures cannot be undertaken without the chill that settled, on one angler at least, when, after swimming the stream and taking position on a small, rocky protuberance, he was informed by scuba-diving and more reckless companions that the platform he had chosen was home, too, to a 15-foot crocodile, resting beneath the waters at his feet. He swam to shore, clinging to a safety line, was not undertaken without trepidation.

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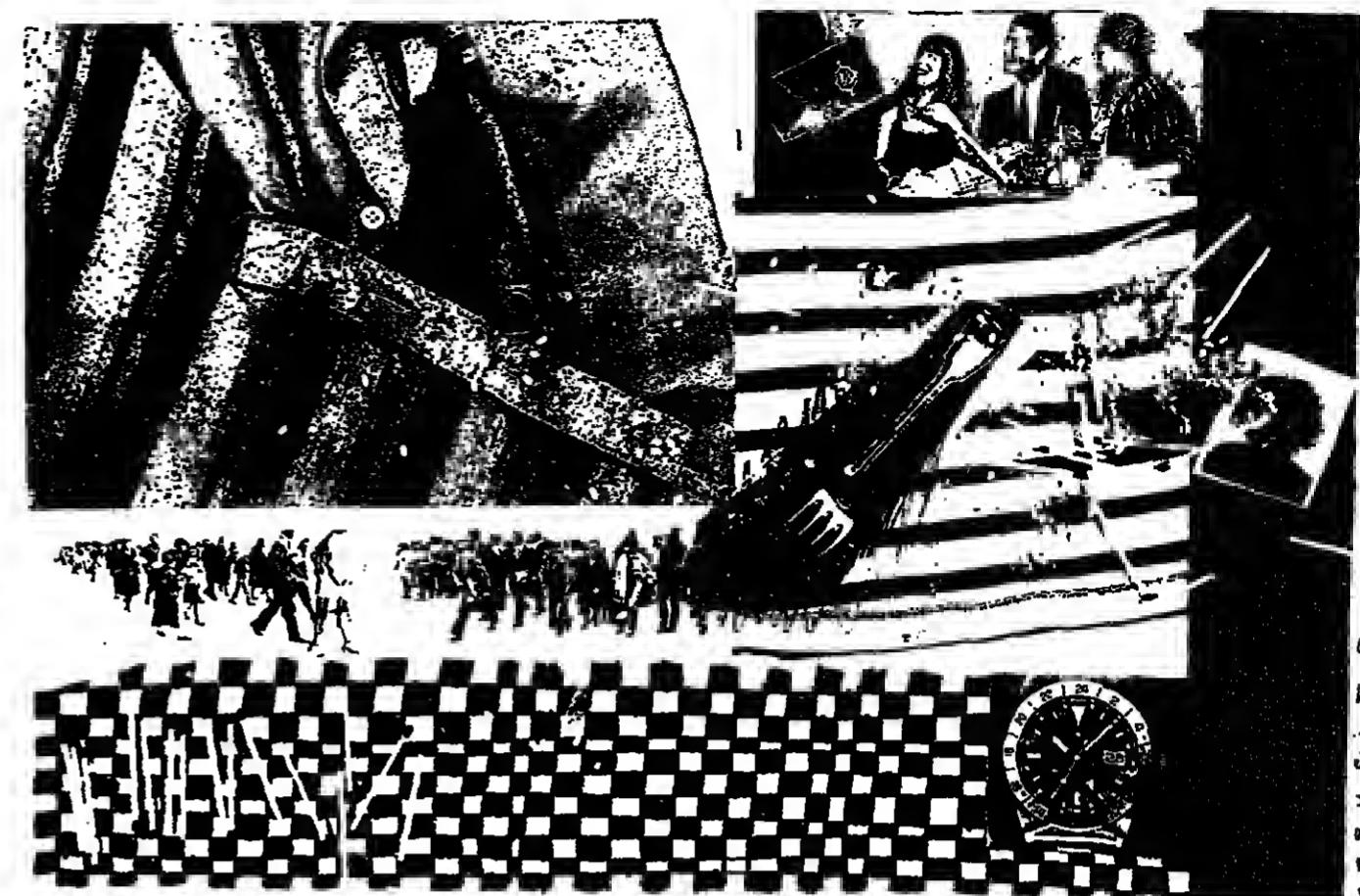


Illustration by Lee Nagareda

Measuring the Quality of Life: Denmark (201), Ethiopia (-12)

by Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — For generations, bolstered by its reputation of having streets paved with gold, the United States has been at the top of most lists of places people wanted to live. Now comes a study that says not only is the United States not the best place in the world to live, it's merely 42nd on the list.

Ranked first in the study of quality of life is Denmark, with most of Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and a couple of dozen other places ahead of the United States. It stands, in fact, 22nd among the 24 wealthy industrialized nations studied, although its ranking improves when natural disasters are not factored into the study.

"We Americans are accustomed to thinking of ourselves as No. 1 or at least very high on the list," says Dr. Richard Estes, who conducted the study of 107 countries. "The results have been met with some shock."

Estes, who lists Denmark, Norway and Austria at the top of the list and Ethiopia, Chad and Uganda at the bottom, explains his rankings of quality of life:

"The major difference between my index and others is that the others emphasize economic development as an indication of social progress. That's why the United States always comes out on top. America generally produces wealth in spectacular dimensions."

"But in my index only 4 of the 44 factors were economic."

"What factors did he use? He lists some: literacy and education, health and welfare provisions for the people, political participation, women's rights, economic growth, inflation. Cultural factors like language differences that impede social progress. The percent of arable land for food production. Hurricanes and droughts. Per-capita income, infant mortality, the influence of the military — a 'negative' — and the incidence of political riots."

Despite his concentration on "things that could be verified" and the effort to eliminate subjectivity, he says, his study has caused controversy. "Many, many people have been annoyed by the study," he admitted in a telephone interview from Kauai, Hawaii, where he is on a sabbatical leave from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Social Work.

"People who write me the nasty letters are by and large people who have not traveled," he continues. "They are also people who are economically advantaged. They have enjoyed the benefits of the American system and, by and large, they are not familiar with the black experience [problems of black Americans], with the problems of the Hispanics, the new arrivals."

"But, he says, others — 'people who have traveled' — 'write to say thank you primarily those who have visited Western Europe, where they have seen the lifestyles.'

The study has netted some Europeans too. Estes says, "People wonder why Country A is in a certain position. I have received a number of letters from Swedes who find it hard to believe that Denmark has a higher rating than Sweden."

"It's like a report card. They are reacting to getting a less-than-favorable mark on their report card."

Estes, whose study is to be published next spring by Praeger Publishers of New York, first presented his findings last summer at a conference in Brighton, England. He had just completed his analysis of data he collected over several years while visiting 40 countries. He also gathered statistics from the United Nations, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The study examined two periods, 1979-80, the most recent data-period available, and 1969-70. This gave him a 10-year interval to observe changes and trends.

Weighing the 44 factors individually and rating each, and using 100 as the composite average rating for the 107 nations examined, he gave the best grade to (in order): Denmark (201), Norway (193), Austria (192), the Netherlands (190), Sweden (189), New Zealand (186), Australia (184), Ireland (183), Belgium (178), Finland (174) and West Germany (174).

The worst ratings went to: Ethiopia (-12), Chad (14), Uganda (21), Burundi (24), Mauritania (27), Tanzania (29), Pakistan (31), Nigeria (33), Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) (33), Upper Volta (34) and Niger (34).

Scattered about the middle were these: Britain (145), Canada (170), France (165), Italy (158), Greece (146), Spain (129), Portugal (146), Switzerland (170), Hungary (169), Po-

land not but they're the kind every country, whether a communist or a democratic society, should strive for."

The U.S. improvement over the 1970s is largely due to the end of the social and political unrest caused by the Vietnam War and the civil rights movement. Rising from 51st to 42nd overall, the United States edged from 23rd to 22nd among the 24 rich nations.

Estes' figures for the United States range from the best ratings in some areas — economic and political, as examples — to the worst in others — geological disturbances, for example.

"The U.S. still controls the largest share of the world's wealth, even though other countries, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, have higher per-capita incomes," he says. "Those per-capita incomes are temporary and related to petrodollars."

In the study, calculating the various sub-indexes involved using 0 as the average and plus and minus numbers to indicate positive and negative impacts. In 1969-70, the United States led all nations with an economic index of 22, compared with 16 for Japan and a 13.9 average for the 24 wealthy industrial nations. By 1979-80 the index of the wealthy countries had declined to 13.6, and the United States rose from 58th (91) in 1969-70 to 42nd (116) in the same span.

Why was the U.S. rating so low in 1969-70? For one thing, it was pulled down by the political stability index, at -22 the lowest of any nation studied. "Think back to what was happening in 1969," Estes says. "The Vietnam War. The civil rights movement. Some urban areas were aflame. There were a huge number of demonstrations."

Noting the Soviet Union's major overall decline, from 132 to 113, as well as the decline in its economic index from 18 to 13, Estes says that the Soviet economy is being supported by Eastern European allies and that Soviet economic problems already have caused shortages of consumer goods.

Estes explains his rankings of quality of life: 'The major difference between my index and others is that the others emphasize economic development as an indication of social progress. That's why the United States always comes out on top. America generally produces wealth in spectacular dimensions.'

Estes believes the gap between the rich nations of Europe and North America and the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America is widening. One possible reason is a trend among underdeveloped countries to use military-supported dictatorships rather than democracies in their efforts to achieve economic and social progress. The number of poor countries with either military control or military influence in the background, he found, has increased from 33 in 1972 to 65 in 1978.

Considering defense spending "a negative," Estes says: "Military spending is like digging an enormous hole and throwing valuable resources into it. Armament quickly becomes obsolete. There is a trade-off. Spending is diverted from social welfare to weapons." But he notes the advantage Western Europe has is being under the U.S. defense umbrella, thus avoiding the need for vast defense spending.

He says countries at the upper and lower ends of his scale "had good scores or bad scores right across the board in order to rank where they were." His model, he adds, also suggests where the trouble spots will be, "as countries lose their ability to provide for their people, which is what this index measures."

For example, Kenya, which recently had an unsuccessful coup attempt, declined from 68 in 1969-70 to 56 in 1979-80. Mauritania lost ground, from 63 to 27. That situation will change.

Estes was asked whether his political standards were properly applicable to all countries or whether they were peculiar to those with a Western democratic tradition. His yardstick, he said, came from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "This identifies many different rights which should be internationally guaranteed to people irrespective of their geographic location or their political structure," he explains.

"For instance, the right of people to participate in political decisions. What I did in framing the indicators for inclusion under the political factors, was to examine this declaration, pick out what was appropriate, and apply those."

"Some of these criteria are more Western

"than others, such as the right to work, the right to education, the right to health care."

"Of course, the value shifts somewhat, depending on economic or social deprivation in some countries. In many African or Asian countries, basic material needs are met — food, shelter — so it's the issue of freedom versus food, a bushel of freedom versus a bushel of wheat."

"For me, as an American ... I'm not shopping for a much better place to live."

Lever House: Obsolete at Age 30

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — Is Lever House worth saving? Nothing could speak more clearly of the passage of time than the mere fact that such a question might have to be asked. Lever House, after all, is a modern building, and a postwar one at that: It is the glass tower on Park Avenue that was designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and hailed as the vision of a new age when it was completed in 1952.

Lever House's thin vertical slab, which appears to float on a horizontal slab that sits on columns in an open plaza, was one of the most powerful images of modernity produced by the 1950s. It was Park Avenue's first glass skyscraper, and only New York's second after the Secretariat Building of the United Nations, and it is no exaggeration to say that it was Lever House, more than any other building, that set midtown Manhattan's postwar redevelopment in a new direction.

Now, however, Lever House is threatened, and for a simple reason: It is not big enough. If there is one element of Lever House's design that is more unusual, in retrospect, than even its green glass "skin," it is that it is significantly smaller than the size of building the law permits on its site. The small size is a gift to the public in terms of additional light and air, but it brings no pleasure at all to real estate developers, who have long realized that the Lever House site between 53rd and 54th Streets could hold a much bigger — and thus much more profitable — building.

For years there has been talk of Lever House's replacement by a larger structure, but the Lever Brothers Co. — which built the tower 30 years ago as a means of enhancing its corporate identity, but did not own it and simply holds a long-term lease — always spurred such rumors. Indeed, in 1977, the company marked the occasion of the building's 25th anniversary with a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* hailing Lever House as "the first streamlined office building of gleaming glass and steel with a plaza, a breathing space, so that in the canyons of the city there would be a place for the sun to shine." The advertisement went on to declare Lever House "a revolutionary idea in architectural design" and to praise New York City as an ideal corporate locale.

Now, however, Lever Brothers is not so sure — the company is mulling over a move to New Jersey, though no decision has been made. But a series of other events have occurred almost simultaneously to thrust the future of this important building into confusion. In recent days, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which owns the building and leases the land under it, has

Continued on page 10W

Lever House, on Park Avenue.

The New York Times/Karen Mayers

CRICKET, With a French Offspin

by Vicki Elliott

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Early this year, after what the newspapers called "a hard struggle undertaken over long years," the first French Federation of Cricket was voted into existence, with a constitution 11 pages long. Its headquarters were not in Paris, but in this southwest corner of the Pacific, and its members were 575 men and 2,585 women.

In New Caledonia, a little piece of France in the shadow of Australia, there are discarded cartons of the finest Bordeaux in the garbage heaps and the Prisunic department store sells items for item what a Parisian can buy on the Champs-Elysées. Under the flame trees on the Place des Cocotiers, the capital's central square, clumps of Melanesians play leisurely games of pétanque, or boules, and restaurants serve coconut crabs and flying fox in red wine sauce.

In a territory half the size of Belgium with a population of only 140,000, this is small-town France with room to breathe. But the English got here first. Captain Cook was followed by British missionaries, who left a favorite sport to the Kanaks, the Austro-Melanesians who live on New Caledonia's Grande Terre and its dependent islands. More than a century later, cricket still flourishes here, in its own eccentric form.

The wickets are there, 22 yards apart, but the bats, the ball and the rules are slightly

warped. There are no white leg pads and no padded gloves; at a serious cup final between two men's teams, the players are dressed in parets, the local sarong of sizing orange.

The missionaries had to think of a way to make the game less "dangerous," explains Pierre Hmaloko, a local champion who also plays in what is distinguished here as "international" cricket. The answer was a ball made from the gum of the kauri tree, rubbed by hand into a concealed and rubbery mass that is less lethal than its leather-and-stitch original.

Most original of all, however, is the fact that the overwhelming majority of cricket players here are women, and that they are dressed in Mother Hubbard dresses, another legacy of the missionaries, with puffy sleeves and trailing ribbons in loud prints of purple, yellow and green.

They are faithful to their game,

TRAVEL

DECEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 42.36.18). Grosser Saal — Dec. 4: Hungarian Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Vienna Song Academy, Adam Fischer conductor, Siegfried Jerusalem tenor (Kodaly). Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Zagreb Choir, Loris von Matacic conductor (Beethoven). Mozart Saal — Dec. 2: Stuttgart Piano Trio (Denzlitz, Beethoven, works). Dec. 6: Herbert Weissenberg flute, Martin Haselwood harpsichord (Bach). Dec. 9: Walter Klem piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Schoenberg, Brahms). Dec. 13: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Kodaly, Brahms). *Staatsoper (tel: 5234.2345). BALLET — Dec. 3 and 7: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Casper Richter conductor, John Cranko choreography. Dec. 16, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) Erich Blinder conductor, Yuri Grigorovich choreography. OPERA — Dec. 4 and 10: "Tosca" (Puccini) Anton Guadagnini conductor. Dec. 5, 8, 12: "Figure Dame" (Tchaikovsky) Dmitri Kuznetko conductor. Dec. 6, 9, 13: "Salomé" (R. Strauss) Horst Stein conductor. Dec. 11: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti) Edgar Seipenbusch conductor. Dec. 14, 17, 20: "Moses und Aron" (Schreker) Christoph von Dohnányi conductor. Dec. 15, 18, 27: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Charles Mackerras conductor. Dec. 19, 22, 25, 29: "Der Meistersinger" (R. Strauss) Charles Mackerras conductor. Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss) Theodor Guschlbauer conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 343.94.40) — Dec. 17-Jan. 2: "Hercules" (Bellini) Georges Thévenot conductor and piano (Reyer, Britten). Dec. 10 and 12: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Ockers conductor, France Spruyt cello (Khatchaturian). Dec. 16: Belgian National Orchestra, Hiroyuki Iwaki conductor, Abdel-Rahim El-Bacha piano (Leduc, Brahms). *Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.66). Brussels National Opera — Dec. 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25: "Cinderella" (Massenet).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19) — To Jan. 16: "Gauguin on Tahiti." *Radio House (tel: 13.45.31). Concert Hall — Dec. 2: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Michael Schonwandt conductor. Dec. 4: Radio Light Orchestra, Charles Darden conductor (music from new American musicals). Dec. 6: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Oliver Knussen conductor. Dec. 16: "L'Innance du Christ" (Berlioz) Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Hiroshi Wagasera conductor. Dec. 18: Radio Big Band, Esko Lanni-

vander conductor, Finnish soloists (Finnish radio ensemble). Dec. 9: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Mogens Woldike conductor (Bach, Handel).

Studio House — Dec. 13: "Murder at the Inn" (Brone) Radio Light Orchestra and Soloists from the Royal Opera conducted by Frans Rasmussen.

*Royal Library — To Dec. 31: Exhibition on Chinese Humor.

Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12) — Dec. 8: Seeland Symphony Orchestra, Hans-Joachim Del Mar conductor (Debussy).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel: 834.61.77). MUSIC — To May '83: "Camelot" (Lerner and Loewe) Richard Harris, *Barbarian Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barberian Theatre — Dec. 9-Jan. 3: "Peter Pan" (J.M. Barrie) Royal Shakespeare Company. *British Green Museum (Cambridge Heath Rd. E2) — To Jan. 16: Wire Toys of Zimbabwe. *Commonwealth Institute (tel: 603.45.35). MUSICAL — To Dec. 4: "Aladdin" EXHIBITION — Dec. 11-Feb.: Guatemalan Indian Costumes. *British Goldsmith (South Bank SE1) — Dec. 9: "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Shakespeare) London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). *London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). DEC. 2: "Le Grand Macabre," English National Opera. *National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52) — To March 20: "Van Dyck in England." *National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52) — Dec. 10, 12: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). *Odeon Hammermith (tel: 748.40.81). ROCK — Dec. 1: Phil Collins. Dec. 2-5: Ultravox. Dec. 9-16: 1924-Elton John. *Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.34.71). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: "Treasures of Ancient Nigeria: Legacy of 2,000 Years." *Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03). ROCK — Dec. 24 and 27: Elvis Costello and the Attractions. *Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91). BALLET — Dec. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) Andre Previn conductor. OPERA — Dec. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18: "Falstaff" (Verdi) Ozawa conductor. *Royal Opera — Dec. 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 31: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart). *Sadler's Wells Ballet — Dec. 28-30: "Coppélia" (Delibes). Dec. 31: "La Fille mal Gardée." *Theatre Royal (tel: 930.98.32) — To Jan. 1: "Man and Superman" (Shaw) with Peter O'Toole. *Weighouse Galleries (Weighouse St., Vauxhall) — Dec. 1-4: Ancient and Modern Guild Advent Fair. *Weighouse Hall (tel: 933.21.41). Dec. 4: Daniel Adams piano (Grieg), Wayne's Dancers.

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40241). CONCERTS — Dec. 1 and 2: Helsinki City Orchestra, Tadashi Okada conductor (Shostakovich). Dec. 8: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Ulf Söderblom conductor, Eero Heinonen piano (Sibelius, Rachmaninoff, Kodaly).

Dec. 9: Helsinki City Orchestra, Mikko Ertola conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Sibelius, Brahms).

Dec. 10 and 16: Helsinki City Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor, Mari Fujimoto cello (Dvorak, Brahms).

RECITALS — Dec. 3: Hannele Segersum violin, Mari Raekallio piano.

Dec. 7: Olli Portan organ (Sibelius).

FRANCE

PARIS, American Cathedral (tel: 730.64.44). JAZZ — Dec. 1: Marion Williams and the Golden Gate Quartet. *Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87). ROCK — Dec. 4: The Cramps. *Le Petit Journal (tel: 526.25.59). JAZZ — Dec. 1: Daniel Hack Quartet. Dec. 4: European Jazz Band.

EXHIBITION — Dec. 11-15: "The Fast and Art."

Musée des Arts Décoratifs — To Dec. 19: Koy Lichtenstein.

Musée d'Art et d'Essai (tel: 723.35.51).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 25: "Country Photography by George Shaw."

To March 25: "Aspects of Neopolitan Art in the XVIIIth Century."

To Oct. 15: "Empire A Kingdom on the Euphrates in the Time of the Hitites."

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 22: "Paris and the Parisians During the Second Empire." *Exposition Carajat 1828-1906," photography.

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Dec. 2-5: Ultravox.

Dec. 9-16, 19-24: Elton John.

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To Feb. 7: "Fantin-Latour."

*Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).

To Feb. 27: "From Carriage to Kartouche: 2,000 Years of Art and History in Tunisian Archaeology."

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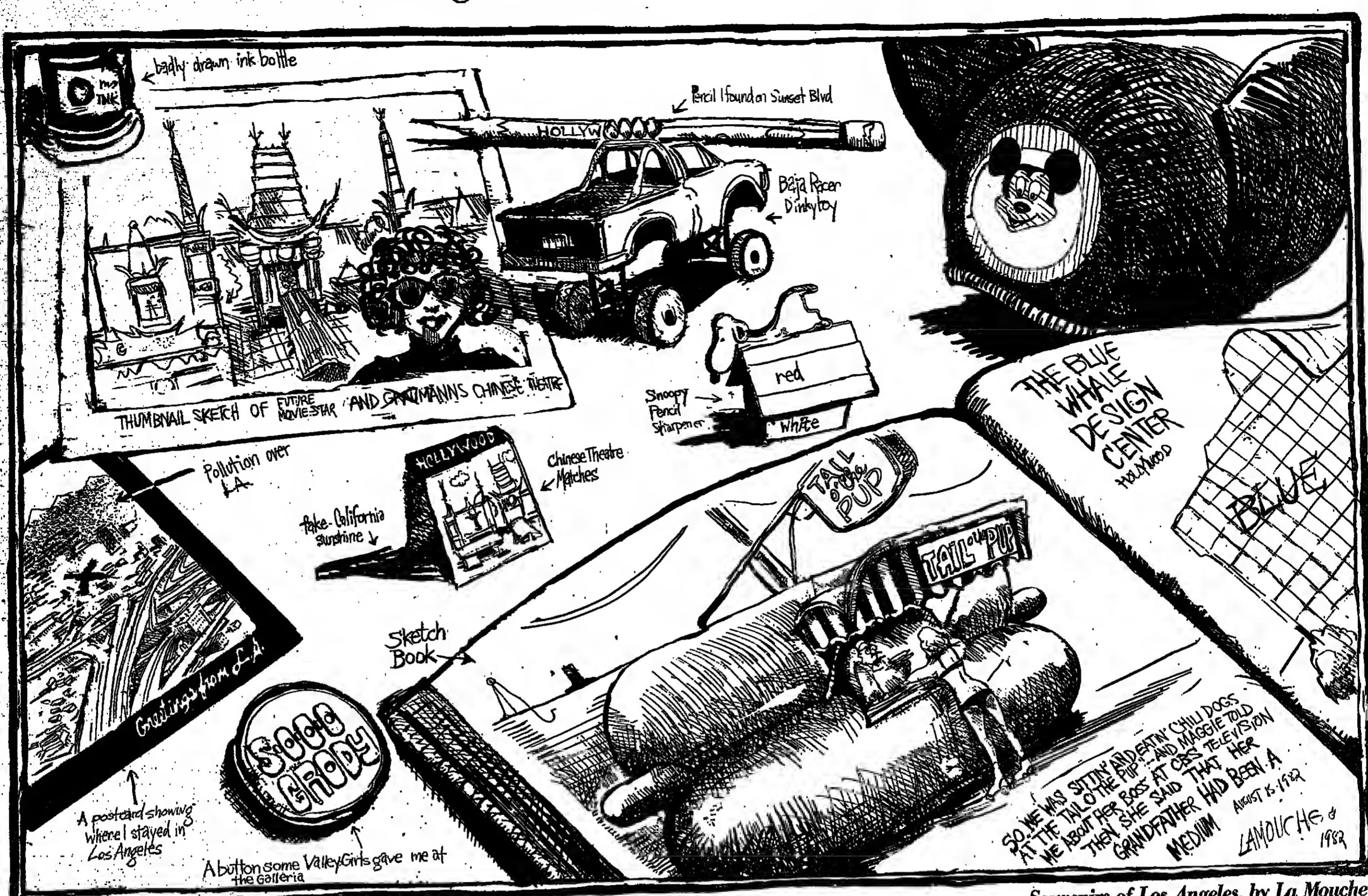
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*Royal Academy

TRAVEL

California Dreamin': A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread and 150 Thou



Souvenirs of Los Angeles, by La Mouche

Rich, Happy, Fulfilled in a Weekend

by Lynn Smith

LOS ANGELES — It was 7 A.M. and the dentists, salesmen, accountants and entrepreneurs who had paid \$575 each for the weekend seminar "Money and You" were putting and passing through the dewy grass around the Hilton Hotel in Sunnyvale, California.

"They had been up past midnight having their right brains stimulated by baroque music while the seminar leader, Marshall Thurber, told their left brains how to compete in the business world: 'Add value to the universe.' Now they had turned in their homework: a handwritten page stating 'I now allow others to love and support me' — and were ready to jog, meditate and visualize their way to power and success."

A few hours later and 500 miles south at another seminar in California, a group of teachers, nurses, mothers and business people — all strangers — would hold hands and observe a moment of silence in the name of love. The only true love that we can have in any relationship is truth," the group leader, Gerald Lampolsky, would tell those gathered at the University of California, Irvine for the weekend workshop, "Teach Only Love — Concepts of Antimarial Healing."

According to social researchers, 80 percent of America's adult population is now engaged in seeking self-fulfillment. Increasingly, that search includes forays into seminars and workshops costing anywhere from \$5 to \$5,000.

The so-called human potential movement has become a staple of the culture, showing up in schools, churches, YMCAs, health and fitness programs, "new age" magazines, positive tapes and the ubiquitous crash courses in personal growth.

People in three-piece suits and briefcases are now swarming to seminars and workshops with such names as "Taking Charge of Your Life," "Letting Go of Guilt," "Power and Vulnerability" or "Unlocking the Treasures of Your Mind."

Like the movement itself, the newest and most popular seminars seem to arise in California.

"We get 150 notices a week for seminars," said Marilyn Ferguson, publisher of "Brain-Mind" and "Leading Edge" bulletins, and author of "The Aquarian Conspiracy," the definitive compilation of "new age" thinking. Her Los Angeles office has installed a seven-terminal computer system to keep track of 13,000 subscribers and new information. Ferguson plans to publish a directory of seminars and expects to start seminars of her own — including seminars for people who want to give seminars.

"Some observers call the phenomenon a natural evolution of the Me Decade from novel contemplation to thank-you-for-sharing. Believers call it the tip of an iceberg of social change. Entrepreneurs, watching the success of seminars, call it the business of the 1980s."

"I didn't intend to go into the seminar business," Ferguson said. "But my business friends told me, 'You're sitting on a gold mine.'"

Some seminar leaders don't even need to advertise to draw a crowd. Mostly by word of mouth, Thurber, a millionaire lawyer and est graduate, can fill his monthlong residential

program offering "tools to get your company clear" at \$4,500 a slot. Kathy Alls, a motivational speaker who commands \$1,500 an hour for her go-for-it speech, says this is one of her busiest years for referrals.

On the recommendation of friends, people by the thousands are filling auditoriums and church basements around the country to find out how to "break free" and fulfill their potential.

"It's almost a cult system," says one counselor, Pat Allen of Newport Beach, California. He created "semantic realignment" or "want training" — a system of making decisions and handling emotional problems in a rational manner. "You've heard of est-holes? My people are called want-holes. Each group produces its little cult, own language, own system. It

has rewards beyond money, leaders say. For some, there is adoration, as expressed by the woman who wrote Alls: "The magic from you hasn't disappeared... I need another shot of Kathy Alls to finish out this year..."

A fringe benefit for group leaders can be personal growth of their own, they say. Stan Terman, creator of "charismagician," feels he has become more charismatic since he started giving his seminars and that he has learned he has more charisma when he sits down than when he stands up. But his seminars have not taken off. "I think the term 'charisma' scares some people anyway. If I had done a little more research, I could have sold it better," he says.

"We're not good hucksters as a profession," says Paul Tobias, a Los Angeles psychologist who, like others, is concerned that the lack of quality control and screening in the one-shot programs might intensify the problems of some already troubled people.

Essentially the field is unregulated. The California State Psychological Association does not even try to evaluate any of the programs because they come and go quickly and because those given by non-psychologists are beyond their domain, explains Mac Lee Ziskin, president of the professional group.

Practicing psychology without a license is a misdemeanor, but the question is usually moot since unlicensed leaders of personal growth groups often define their functions as educational or religious.

"The problem we run into is our society has brought us up to respect the expert," says Jack Drach, co-executive officer of the San Francisco-based Association of Humanistic Psychologists, a 20-year-old organization founded on the person-centered philosophies of Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers and Rollo May among other psychologists.

People are used to being dependent in our society and breaking away is difficult to do," Drach continues. "At the same time, I abhor them kneeling to experts, I sympathize with their yearning to improve their lives."

Of the seminars, Drach says, "You can be skeptical of them, but for all the criticism, when you can sell it at \$300 or \$400 a pop by word-of-mouth advertising, I say 'Look at it because there's something there.'

Ziskin warns against those trying to sell an "all-encompassing solution." Over the last two decades, she says, she has been pleased to see the magazine ad myth of "happy ever after togetherness" fade. As a result, people are becoming more realistic and are prepared to work on their problems.

But some are aware that tapping the seemingly endless needs can reap yearly incomes of six figures.

"Prosperity is more fun than poverty," says Alls, who frequently cites the dresses made from feed sacks she wore as a child. Now with income from 175 to 200 speeches a year, plus book and tape sales, the former model and stewardess lives in an exclusive beachfront

Getting Juiced on Wheatgrass

by Nancy Mills

SANTA MONICA, California — "This is the fountain of youth," exclaimed the young man, holding up a small cup of bright green liquid. He was wearing a T-shirt and shorts, and he sipped from the cup slowly, savoring each drop.

Behind him, awaiting her turn at the One Life Natural Foods bar, stood a smartly dressed woman. She should have been at her office but had nipped out during her coffee break. "I've been having digestive problems," she confided, "so my doctor advised me to have an ounce of wheatgrass juice every day."

She watched as the barman carefully clipped a handful of long grass from the tray of seeds on the counter and fed it into a special machine. Thin green juice trickled from the spout into a small jug, while from the rear of the machine came a few dried-out wisps of waste vegetation.

Wheatgrass juice is the latest crop on the funny farm known as Southern California. Although its history dates back to biblical times — in the Book of Daniel, King Nebuchadnezzar "did eat grass as oxen" to recover his physical and mental health — wheatgrass juice has always been the province of health food addicts.

This province is now big business. "Californians are health nuts," believes Bob Goodfader, a local restaurateur and owner of One Life Natural Foods. A meat and potatoes man from Boston, he moved to California 17 years ago and has since become a keen and cynical observer of the food scene.

Goodfader, 43, is not a health nut but a businessman. Eight years ago he opened the Sidewalk Cafe in the Los Angeles beachfront neighborhood of Venice. At the time, Venice was a rundown area with a high crime rate. The crime rate hasn't changed much, but Venice — so named because a turn-of-the-century developer dredged ornamental canals there — has become the Left Bank of Los Angeles. Art-

ists, writers, filmmakers and young executives have flocked to the area, and the Sidewalk Cafe and One Life are two of their favorite haunts.

"What do they eat? Well, they don't eat much meat," observes Goodfader. "Most of them are into fish and lighter, healthier foods."

"Fruit platters are popular — huge platters of whatever is in season plus cheese and wine. Seven years ago I couldn't give them away."

A lot of it has to do with Hollywood. "The movie industry is probably a big force," he speculates. "These people have to look good when they're older."

When Goodfader found himself putting tofu (soybean cake) omelets on the menu, he realized that "health foods" had become mainstream fare. He had already expanded into Mexican food with another Venice beachfront restaurant, the Sidewalk Cantina. Now he is beginning to investigate health food eateries.

Meanwhile, a mile away in wealthy Santa Monica, One Life Natural Foods was having financial difficulties. Started seven years ago by a hippie commune, this health food store was at first profitable, but the people in charge had little business sense and eventually found themselves in debt.

Goodfader bought them out. Recalls the former lighting salesman, "When some of my Sidewalk Cafe customers found out I was the new owner of One Life, they were afraid I'd ruin it." They had apparently seen him eating steak sandwiches at the Cafe and assumed he would change One Life's policy of selling no products containing meat, fish, sugar or salt.

But he had no intention of upsetting customers. Apart from the day when a delivery man mistakenly stocked a shelf with jars of pickled herring — "I almost lost half my business over that," Goodfader says, chuckling — no one has complained. Members of the film community, like Jane Fonda and Arnold Schwarzenegger, still come in regularly.

Goodfader made few changes. He kept on telling customers to "Have a nice day," she

offers to "tone" their bodies. "I can pick up people's tones," she explains. "By using sound [loud humming], I can relieve blocks in their systems and help energize them."

However, he did open a juice bar in the store to compete with others in the area. He had noted that bottled juices, priced from \$1 to \$2 a pint, were the biggest sellers at One Life.

"Some people think that after 10 minutes the juice has lost its nutrients," he says, explaining the line of customers for fresh-squeezed juice.

Crazy, maybe, but profitable. Goodfader estimates the juice bar takes in \$250 a day. Add that to the daily \$400 on pre-packed juices, and it translates to almost a quarter of a million dollars of juice sales a year.

Wheatgrass is a juicy part of it. Every morning when One Life's doors open, customers stumble in for their daily ration of this earthy drink. Most content themselves with a one-ounce serving (75 cents), but some of the athletes and body-builders who train at Golds Gym nearby down eight-ounce portions. On a normal day the bar goes through seven flats of grass, which translates into 140 one-ounce servings. A local gardener grows the wheatgrass in his garage.

What does it taste like? Just how you would imagine it to taste, only sweeter.

"Some people will get nauseated the first time they drink it," counsels a One Life customer who's been daily wheatgrasser for three years. "But you get used to it. My dad is 84 and was an alcoholic for 60 years. He had gout and couldn't get out of bed. I put him on eight ounces of wheatgrass every morning. He would change One Life's policy of selling no products containing meat, fish, sugar or salt."

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man mistakenly stocked a shelf with jars of pickled herring — "I almost lost half my business over that," Goodfader says, chuckling — no one has complained. Members of the film community, like Jane Fonda and Arnold Schwarzenegger, still come in regularly.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TRAVEL SECTION READERS

At Center Stage, Alicia Alonso

by Martin Bernheimer

HAVANA — Sugar prices are so low and the foreign debt is so high, Fidel Castro has invited capitalist concerns to invest in domestic enterprises, including nickel mining. The stores are virtually empty. Taxi drivers scramble for dollars, not pesos. The best local hotel is infested with cockroaches.

The people are not dancing in the streets. But they are dancing on three major stages in this warm and hospitable Caribbean city. Outside the theaters, life may be grim. But inside the Teatro Mella, the Teatro Nacional and the Gran Teatro Garcia Lorca, first-class ballet, in many guises and incarnations, can almost be taken for granted.

Alicia Alonso, a *prima ballerina assoluta* of the world in general and of Cuba in particular, has created something akin to an artistic mirage. She has made sophisticated ballet a national pastime in an underdeveloped island all but cut off from the Western world. Almost 61 and partly blind, she may not dance quite as she used to. Nevertheless, she remains a beloved symbol of pride and dauntless accomplishment, a genuine sociopolitical heroine and a tireless, incongruous cultural force. Most important, perhaps, she makes other people dance.

"The Sleeping Beauty" is a sellout at the new, 3,000-seat, square and squat Teatro Nacional. The ballet, alas, is also a mess. No wonder an one is credited in the program for the hideous and flimsy decor, the shadowy lighting scheme or the aimless direction. Alonso presumably staged this production some time ago; one wants to assume she has not revisited it recently.

The company, already tired from far too many assignments in far too few days, wanders through the ritual listlessly, sometimes in actual disarray. A somnolent conductor and a scrappy, uninvolved, amplified orchestra hardly help.

Two artists manage miraculously to shine, however, amid the gloom. Amparo Brito personifies delicacy and radiance in the title role. She is one of several young dancers in the company who may be victimized by the local caste system. With six so-called prima ballerinas ranking above her, not to mention the *prima ballerina assoluta*, Brito apparently does not often receive the opportunity her talent would suggest she deserves. A partisan audience all but tears up the seats and throws them onstage for her.

Others hand out a questionnaire. It wants to ascertain who goes in the theater, how often and why. For an outsider, the most interesting question pertains to salaries. Those who fill out the form are asked to indicate which of four pay categories is applicable to their income. The categories: less than \$138 a month; \$138 to \$199; \$200 to \$299; \$300 or more. Cubans, it should be noted, pay no taxes, no medical fees and only modest rents.

Giselle! Alonso is the innocent peasant-girl-turned-Wili once again. The house is packed. Emotions run high. It is difficult to view the performance as just another manifestation of a repertory staple. Alonso, after all, has retained her identification with this role while two generations of rivals have come and gone. Some claim she was the greatest Giselle of them all. A few insist she still is.

The are glorious, exquisite moments in the performance, to be sure, and painful ones, too. Sometimes Alonso asks us to accept intentions in place of achievements. Sometimes she makes it emphatically clear that no apologies

are needed. In either case, she manages total refinement of expression and rapturous projection of a style and idiom gradually fading in a frusque modern world.

One admires her without reservation. And at least one admirer hopes she will not make us remember her as a ghost of *Giselle's* past. It would be cruel to tarnish a precious image.

At the previous festival, two years ago, a rather shaky Alonso danced with a rather ponderous Vladimir Vasiliev, the Bolshoi star making a rare guest appearance. That extraordinary, if hardly ideal, partnership has been preserved on film, and videotapes are on sale here.

This time, Alonso surrounds herself with the regional home team: Jorge Esquivel, as the most devoted of Alveditos; Aurora Bosch, as the toughest of Myrthas; and Maria Garcia, a regular prima ballerina making a big impression in the small role of Bathilde. Crowning the second act, the incomparable women's corps of the Cuban National Ballet dance as Wili, the ballet's ghostlike creatures, with ferocious ardor and uncanny precision, in sickly pea-green tutus.

The parade of premieres at the Garcia Lorca is astonishing. The Cubans crank out new ballets with frightening speed and seeming ease. Some veterans of previous festivals wish the stress could be more on proven quality, less on novelty for its own frantic sake.

"La Busqueta" by Renato Magalhaes of Argentina turns out to be one of those 1950s semi-modern elishes about a lost man and a lost woman searching for a collective identity. "La Iquidación de Suenos" by Hilda Riveros, an "exiled Chilean," frames a would-be erotic duet for Caridad Martinez and Fernanda Jones with an odd fusion of showbiz impulses and classics; disciplines. "Al Tercer Dia de Lluvia," with choreography by Humberto Gonzalez inspired by a fable by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian Nobel laureate, involves much miming and little dancing on the subject of a winged man who falls to earth only to be exploited by greedy villagers.

That is just the beginning. "Tema Azul para una Muchacha Actual" by Gustavo Herrera, dabbles in urban confusion and slick Broadway routines. "Verdi Pas de Deux," by the same Cuban choreographer, regurgitates neoclassical bravura non behalf of Amparo Brito. "Akamanyere," by Gladys Gonzalez, introduces a pseudo-raunchy eighteenth ritual pertaining to a distillation of Afro-Cuban tribal love on the subject of mating. "Sinfonia Simple," by Nelly Happo, uses formal Britten music for a rather jaded, classical-absurd romp with a very slight Mexican accent. There is more. Much more.

The parade of guest stars is semi-astonishing. Cuba does not invariably import the biggest names in the world. At least it did not this year. The visitors are reimbursed only for their expenses. That may help explain why, apart from Ann Marie D'Angelo, the only bona-fide American to be seen is Cynthia Harvey, accompanied by her sometime partner at the American Ballet Theater, Ross Stretton. There are unfamiliar faces from faraway places compels interest.

D'Angelo, a soubrette with a dazzling technique and an appealing tough-cookie personality, soars through a complete "Copelia" without benefit of stage rehearsal. Her partnership with the Cuban Orlando Salgado ignites few sparks, but wonderful things happen when she shares the stage with the wily, subdued, potentially tragic Copellos of Alberto Mendoza. He may be an even better character dancer than he is a choreographer. He is in any case, a



Alicia Alonso.

better choreographer than his Callas ballerina, "La Diva," would lead one to suspect.

Per Arthur Segerstrom of Sweden stresses cool lyrical restraint in an exceptionally sympathetic performance of the Balcony Scene from Kenneth MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet." Alicia Alonso's long-running Ballet Theater-oriented production of the one-act "La Filie Mal Gardée" takes flight thanks to a trio of guests from Czechoslovakia. Jana Kurova is exceptionally pert, sweet and swift as Lise, but she never plays. Lubomir Kafka as Colin prances with just the right aura of innocence on the verge of sophistication. Best of all, Pavel Zadivinek makes the comic chardes of the Widow Simone whimsical and vaguely pathetic, without even flinching with drag excess.

Alicia Alonso's two remaining premieres are disappointing. "Cumbres Borascosas" or "Wuthering Heights," as choreographed by Alberto Alonso is an hourlong endurance contest predicated on narrative obfuscation and baldatric banality. Calixto Alvarez's neo-Romantic score gurgles and crashes incessantly, without dynamic differentiation. Tension and even rudimentary drama evaporate in the stage mist. Even Gramma, the official party newspaper, expresses some doubts.

Alonso swoons and swirls energetically as Cathy, usually into the massive arms of Heathcliff-Esquivel. She even returns at the end. Post mortem, looking for all the world like a misplaced Will. She doesn't really hold the stage, alas, because her ex-husband-in-law has given her a bleak, drab, all-too-old-fashioned story-ballet that makes much ado about what could have been much hut isn't.

Even more dubious, even more tedious, is "Medea," a quasi-classical, arty, pseudo-Greek, chronically somber and terminally long concoction by the Czech choreographer Jiri Nemeczek. In the title role, Alonso tends to be featherly rather than granite, but within this tragic hippy-hop context, it hardly makes a difference.

This is the second of two articles.

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Jazz Snob at Work With a Rock Band

by Michael Zwerin

PARIS — After interviewing Jean-Louis Aubert, lead singer and songwriter of Telephone — the first French rock group to reach monster status — I mentioned while we chatted that I also play trombone. Without losing a beat he asked me, "How would you like to tour France with a rock band?"

How did he know I wasn't a 52-year-old journalist who just played dilettante dixieland at the American Legion Saturday night? How did I know he wasn't one more spaced-out rocker? I heard myself answer: "Sure." A line from one of Aubert's songs goes: "Act, always act if you don't want to die."

I have a book in write and had been looking for a way to disappear to write it. Nothing better for that than boring provincial hotels. I wrote almost every day front 10 A.M. till 2 or 3 P.M., when the bus would leave. Going on the road with a rock band is a good way to disappear. It was like having a subsidy. And Jean-Louis was really pleased. "We're the only rock band with a resident writer."

Telephone itself has become an ex-Robin Hood.

The group celebrated its sixth anniversary in November. At the beginning they lived in the same apartment in the Paris suburb of Saint-Cloud, rehearsing for hours every day, surrounded by friends who came and went and formed a sort of extended family. Everybody would help put up posters before concerts. The band sing in the streets in the afternoon and announced: "Tonight we play for money. Come hear us."

They had fun and now, they say, are having even more fun. (Jean-Louis' father came to hear the group in Nice. He is a retired government official, living near Cannes and painting. He retired earlier than planned. "I had something to do with that," Jean-Louis said proudly. "Seeing what happened to me, he realized he could have fun, too. I think I'm teaching him how to have fun.") Telephone travels with a party of 40, including a personal manager, tour manager, promoters, agents, bodyguards, cooks and roadies, or the crew.

Our bus had an audio cassette system, five couches, toilet and kitchen and two video systems. Although I was accepted warmly by the group, they are a close family and thus exclusive by definition. Then there were differences of age, nationality and musical preference. One night my cat number really clicked and I heard the whole band move up a notch behind me. This is an improviser's dream, to pick up the rhythm section single-handedly. The next day on the bus I said to Jean-Louis: "The Cat was really good last night." He looked surprised: "Was it? I couldn't hear you. My monitor wasn't working."

Telephone on tour outside France: Liège, Belgium, Dec. 6; Namur, Belgium, Dec. 7; Amsterdam, Dec. 8; Hamburg, Dec. 11; Bielefeld, West Germany, Dec. 12; Luxembourg, Dec. 13; Munich, Dec. 15; Zurich, Dec. 16; Lausanne, Dec. 17; Milan, Dec. 19; Florence, Dec. 20; Rome, Dec. 21.

Lever House

Continued from page 7W

agreed to sell its position to Park Tower Realty, a major New York developer.

The estate of Robert Goeler, which owns the land underneath the building, has agreed to sell that, too — but not to Park Tower. The purchaser of the land is a rival developer, the Fisher Brothers interests, which has announced its intention to demolish Lever House and erect a 40-story skyscraper on its site. Over the Fisher Brothers' objections, the Landmarks Preservation Commission has just declared Lever House an official city landmark, making the demolition of the building more difficult, but not impossible.

The story does not end there. Indeed, it becomes almost Byzantine. Lever Brothers' lease on the building has another 28 years to run, making it an important player in this game — unless, of course, it decides to sell its lease and move out of town. If Lever Brothers should decide to stay in Lever House, then Lever House will remain. If Lever Brothers should decide to leave, however, then all bets are off.

What will happen? Park Tower, which will now, technically, own the building, is a developer noted for its commitment to architectural quality, and its chief executive, George Klein, would like to be known as the man who saved Lever House. Klein's preference is to restore the landmark, which is an expensive undertaking, since even advocates of Lever House's preservation agree that the glass sheathing has deteriorated badly over the years, and that the building requires restoration costing millions of dollars.

Klein is not interested in engaging in pure philanthropy, however, and though he refuses comment, real estate sources say that his hope has been to finance the restoration of Lever House by the profits he would earn from erecting what would, in effect, be a Lever House annex — a large tower just to the west of Lever House on a site that Lever Brothers already controls.

Now, one way to make such a tower big enough to throw off the desired profits would be to transfer Lever House's unused "air rights" to this adjacent property. The catch is that the air rights would belong not to Park Tower Realty, as owner of the building, but to Fisher Brothers, as owner of the land — and Fisher Brothers don't want to be Park Tower build a tower next door, they want to tear the Lever House down and build a tower of their own.

At the moment it is a stalemate — two powerful New York developers and a Fortune 500 corporation, all locked in a battle on the chessboard that is Manhattan real estate. To make things more complex still, the landmark designation must be ratified by the Board of Estimate within the next three months and it is virtually certain that Fisher Brothers will mount an aggressive campaign to have the designation overturned. Indeed, that campaign has already begun. The architectural firm of Swank, Hayden & Connell, which has been hired by Fisher Brothers to design its proposed new tower, has delivered to the commission a "white paper" denouncing Lever House as an undistinguished work of architecture that is undeserving of preservation.

That is itself is a startling event. The notion of a prominent architectural firm delivering a paper intended to undermine the reputation of one of the city's most respected buildings so as to get the right to put its own building on that site sets a deeply disturbing precedent. More troubling still, the report is full of quotations taken out of context — so that criticism by architectural historians and critics of certain aspects of Lever House's design is taken to read like a rejection of the building's overall value.

The report essentially takes Lever House to task as out of date — as a building that is both technologically and architecturally obsolete. In the most literal sense, this is not altogether untrue — the building's glass skin is certainly inferior to the kinds of skyscraper sheathings we can produce today, and it is nothing but woefully wasteful of energy. But a proper restoration would keep the building's essential appearance while bringing it up to the standards of the 1980s; all that takes is money.

The issue of architectural obsolescence is more complex. Lever House is indeed a building of another time — in the very same way that the Dakota apartments, the Woolworth Building, the old McGraw-Hill building and Rockefeller Center are buildings of another time.

We would not design a building like Lever House today; its unusual shape rejects the even "street wall" of Park Avenue, and while that break with a straight row of limestone-fronted buildings probably seemed liberating, full of fresh air, when it was done in 1952, it is now seen to represent a fundamentally anti-urban attitude. Lever House is not a particularly welcoming or well-used space, and the overall form of the building is really a pure, abstract object — a most beautiful one, indeed, but a piece of sculpture more than an element that weaves one well into the complex cityscape.

But none of this denies its status as one of the city's epoch-making works of architecture, or its continued value to the public. For if Lever House represented certain ideas that we now find out of date, it represented others that we are desperately in need of today — it stood for a

kind of enlightened corporate responsibility that is almost absent in New York City in 1982.

The belief of Gordon Bunshaft, the partner of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in charge of Lever's design, and Charles Luckman, the chief executive who commissioned the building, that every last square foot did not have to be filled, and that a building in a city has a responsibility to the public as well as to its owner, holds an urgent message for us today.

So there can be no doubt about Lever House's value as a landmark-style at their best. The real question is not whether Lever House should be saved — but who is to pay the price of saving it in a city in which every inch seems to be translated into dollars, and a 30-year-old building is denounced as obsolete.

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DEVIS GREBU

Illustration by Devis Grebu

Making a Slow Buck Out of Venison

by Peter Osnos

AUCHTERMUCHY, Scotland — Eight years ago, John and Nichola Fletcher, then in their 20s, decided to try country living, self-sufficiency, and all that accompanies such a lifestyle.

They scraped together money for a stone cottage and 80 acres of hilly land in this lovely corner of western Scotland and started Britain's first deer farm, calling it Keedlehill. The choice of deer, instead of cows, pigs, chickens or sheep, came naturally to Fletcher, who had just finished his Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge on the reproductive physiology of red deer.

The Fletchers' pioneer sentiments helped revive a medieval British practice of raising deer exclusively for venison instead of as prey for hunters. Today there are 70 deer farms around the country, according to Fletcher. There is even a British deer farmers' association. And lately, the Fletchers have gone commercial, with glossy brochures for their "veniburgers," which are turning up in butcher shops and supermarkets.

Actually, the veniburgers are not what deer farming is really about. As Fletcher explained in the comfort of his kitchen, most venison sold in restaurants around the world comes from old, tough wild deer, the ones unable to escape hunters.

"Stalkers," he says with derision, "shoot the rubbish."

By contrast, farm-raised deer meat comes from animals killed between the ages of 18 months and 2½ years. All are males. The females, known as hinds, are sold for breeding.

After Fletcher decides which deer he wants to market, he shoots them himself in the field at close range, which limits the damage caused by the bullets. The carcass is then immediately prepared for butchering and sold as steaks, chops, steaks and other cuts.

The Fletchers sell all their own meat. There is a substantial demand in Europe, especially West Germany, which gets 80 percent of Scottish venison, he says. The retail price for steaks runs as high as the equivalent of \$7 a pound. The deer to raising deer, Fletcher explains, is breeding them to be as tame as possible. To

demonstrate, he strides toward the hillside, bellowing "c'mon" and the herd sweeps toward him to be rewarded with pellets of sugar-beet pulp.

To preserve their way of living and help underwrite their fresh venison trade, the Fletchers decided last winter to try the veniburger line. They asked a city friend to help with the marketing and bought a patty maker with a loan from the Scottish Development Agency.

For the meat, they buy wild venison from among the 40,000 or 50,000 deer killed in Scotland each year. It is ground up like hamburger and mixed with onions, eggs, fresh herbs, spices and breadcrumbs and sold in packages for about \$3 a pound.

Sales are brisk, Fletcher says. In a way though, the veniburgers are just a lure to tame the buying public, as Fletcher's haunting "c'mon" is meant to attract the deer. Eventually he hopes people will enjoy what they sample enough to move on to fresh venison. Meanwhile, he's come up with a slogan for his future advertising drive: "They're not just any burgers, they're veniburgers!"

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

Statistics Index

AMEX Prices	—	Fifth Rate Notes	P.12
NYSE Prices	—	Gold Markets	P.12
Canadian Stocks	P.12	Hedge & Lease	
Corporate Bonds	P.12	Interest Summary	
Dividends	P.12	Money Rates	
Earnings reports	P.13	DTC Stocks	
Euro-rates	P.12	Other Markets	P.12

Page 11

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Klesch Resigns From Dean Witter

A Gary Klesch, who as president of Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd. in London was the driving force behind the firm's major expansion into the Eurobond market, has resigned, apparently because of policy differences.

Banking sources and company insiders say Mr. Klesch spent heavily to build up Dean Witter's London staff, which has more than doubled to about 130 in about two years, in an effort to expand the underwriting, trading and selling of Eurobonds. The sources suggested that Dean Witter believed Mr. Klesch was spending too heavily.

The company has moved John Pelling into Mr. Klesch's spot, at least on a temporary basis. Mr. Pelling currently is an executive vice president and director of Dean Witter in New York.

"He's resigned and it's an amicable parting and he's done a good job for us," said Ken Wilson, a Dean Witter executive, said in a telephone interview from New York. He would not comment on the reasons for Mr. Klesch's departure. Another Dean Witter official said he would comment only "if you can find another job for me."

For his part, Mr. Klesch said, "I'm resigning to pursue other interests I have personal things to attend to, and then I'll go back to pursuing something in my business career. At this point I'm sure I'll be doing something in the industry, but nothing has been firmed up."

New Chief at Burger King Europe

After three decades of business machines, Guenter D. Haase has number one and more up to improve his dreams. I said to Jean last night: "I couldn't have king."

Guenter D. Haase

"After 30 years I said, 'I've got to do something different,' and I wanted to be a consultant," Mr. Haase said. So in June he left IBM to become a consultant for Burger King, the position he held before becoming president of the European operations.

His position in Zurich is new. Burger King's European operations previously were looked after by a Wiesbaden-based general manager. Mr. Haase said that "arbitrary choices" were made in deciding where the company should open restaurants. Burger King, a subsidiary of Minneapolis-based Pillsbury Co., is "in a period of ambitious international expansion," and the European operations will take a new course, he said. "The fast food industry has only penetrated a fraction of the available European market," the executive said: "The competition is not sleeping and we must move fast." Mr. Haase said, referring to McDonald's Corp., the biggest U.S. hamburger chain.

Burger King now has 65 restaurants in Europe, mainly in Britain, West Germany, Spain and France, and it plans to open 150 to 200 more restaurants in Europe by 1985. It sees most of its growth coming in France, Spain, Portugal and Italy — countries where, Mr. Haase noted, people have been eating "finger food" for a long time. "Look at Italy and pizza," he said.

Du Pont Moves 2 Top Executives

W. Robert Clay has been named chairman of Geneva-based Du Pont Nemours International S.A. and general managing director for Europe, the Middle East and Africa for the parent, Du Pont Co.

In both positions he succeeds W. Bass Watkins, who will return to the chemical, plastics and energy concern's Wilmington, Delaware, head office to assume Mr. Clay's present responsibilities as general managing director for Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Other Appointments

G.J. Tammes has been appointed deputy chairman of the board of managing directors of Amsterdam-based Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank. His appointment is effective Feb. 1 upon the retirement of J.J. Groots.

Erich Coenen and Martin Kolthausen have been promoted to managing directors of Frankfurt-based Commerzbank.

Citicorp International Bank Ltd., a London-based merchant banking subsidiary of Citicorp of New York, has named Lloyd Banks as deputy managing director. In his newly created position, Mr. Banks, who previously was managing director of Asia Pacific Capital Corp. in Hong Kong, will be in charge of European marketing.

Gerald L. Tedder, previously in Bahrain as managing director of BAII (Middle East), has been appointed managing director of BAII Ltd. in London. Succeeding him in Bahrain is Louis Negre, who previously was with Banque Arabe & Internationale d'Investissement in Paris.

Aart van der Pauw, formerly vice chairman, has been appointed chairman of DAF Trucks, the Dutch truck and coach manufacturer. He succeeds the late Piet van Doorn.

Kurt Hess, having reached retirement age, has resigned as vice chairman of Union Bank of Switzerland. The board has designated Gustav Tolles, currently executive vice president, as Mr. Hess's successor.

BRENDA HAGERTY

Rural Japan Seeks Foreign Firms

By Karl Schoenberger
The Associated Press

TOYAMA, Japan — The view from the observation tower at the Toyama New Port reveals a side of corporate Japan seldom noted in the West — an azure sea, quiet factories and an industrial park that is conspicuously vacant.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is seeking foreign investment to help get the technopolis started — and to reverse what has been perceived as a tradition of discouraging foreigners from penetrating Japan's inner industrial sanctum.

Toyama, a prefecture of 1.1 million that is heavily dependent on farming, lies along the Japan Sea on Honshu, Japan's main island. It is one of the smallest and most remote of the 19 prefectures — out of a total of 47 — contending for MITI designation next year as an authorized technopolis site.

Despite the dubious success of the industrial park at Toyama New Port, local and national governments are spending an estimated 9 billion yen (\$35.8 million) to construct an 80-hectare industrial park at Yatsuo, near Toyama city.

To help fill the park's tax base and incentives are being offered to domestic and foreign investors. Toyama officials say they will proceed with the technopolis plan, with or without help from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, it is not entirely clear what would come with MITI's technopolis designation, or how many sites will be chosen. The central government faces a swell-

EC Seeks Additional Steel Cuts

By Stephen Nisbet
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission Thursday rejected as inadequate plans by EC countries to reduce their steelmaking capacity.

The commissioner in charge of competition policy, Frans Andriessen, told a news conference that member states had submitted plans to cut capacity by 15.4 million tons by 1985. He said the commission wanted cuts of between 33 million and 38.5 million tons.

Mr. Andriessen said member states would have to submit new plans by the end of the year aimed at meeting the commission's goal of ending community steel subsidies.

He said he could not estimate how many of the community's 530,000 steelworkers would lose their jobs as a result of the commission's plan because a great deal of current steelmaking capacity is standing idle.

The commissioner also announced steps to tighten controls against illegal price-cutting and a quarterly reporting system to ensure that subsidies are used only for authorized restructuring programs.

A commission statement said member states would be asked to share further sacrifices, selecting companies that used the most obsolete equipment, recorded the highest losses and received the biggest subsidies.

Mr. Andriessen said the commission would take into account the scale of cutbacks already made by particular steelmakers but would also look at the amount of past subsidies.

He said that the commission had approved government aid to French steel producers Usinor and Sacilor, which officials said amounted to almost 20 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) to finance a 5.17-million ton reduction in capacity for hot rolled products. This still leaves almost 9 billion francs in aid requests not yet approved.

The officials also said the commission had approved \$320 million (\$512 million) in state aids for British Steel, covering reduced capacity in hot and cold rolled steel. Outstanding aid requests by British Steel for restructuring until 1985 total £1.4 billion.

The business has grown not only because more countries are in financial trouble, but because investment banks have found that offering financial services to the poor can be a very lucrative source of funds.

Advising a country on its debt restructuring, for instance, can carry a \$1-million to \$2-million price tag.

More important, from the bankers' viewpoint, is that this is essentially a riskless way of generating

Where the Banks Want to Sell Advice

As of January 1, 1982, in millions of dollars

Country	Total Debt	Amount Due in In a Year Or Less	A Breakdown of the Borrowers		
			Bank	Governments and Agencies	Private Businesses
Chile	5,815.8	2,792.9	2,857.3	679.1	1,978.3
Panama	5,596.2	4,481.0	3,916.9	278.3	1,400.9
Indonesia	2,391.4	1,413.8	324.4	741.4	1,236.0
Peru	1,972.3	1,448.4	654.1	832.9	284.9
Turkey	1,423.0	201.7	167.3	1,206.6	49.0
Costa Rica	558.2	361.7	54.1	277.4	226.8
Bolivia	437.3	207.2	48.7	241.7	145.8
Jamaica	231.3	101.5	102	196.7	24.2
Gabon	199.6	54.8	0	182.3	17.3
Cameroon	122.2	39.2	3.1	98.1	21.0
Senegal	87.0	45.9	0	42.3	24.7
Ghana	52.6	43.6	13.6	27.0	12.0

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

The New York Times

Brazil to Request Jumbo Loan From Private Bankers

By James Poole
Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil

aims to raise a jumbo loan of \$2 billion to \$3 billion from private banks to help meet payments on its foreign debt in the first quarter of next year, foreign banking sources said Thursday.

Details are also falling into place on \$1.2 billion of 90-day bridging loans from 12 international banks to help Brazil finance its balance of payments to the end of this year, the sources said.

The bridging loans represent a response from U.S. European and Japanese banks, with coordination from governments, to help Brazil over a crisis brought on by a sharp drop in new international lending.

Brazil aims to roll over the \$1.2 billion of 90-day credits into an eight-year loan early next year, the sources said. The loan would be increased to \$2 billion or \$3 billion by the participation of other private banks, they said.

Governments and commercial banks have insisted that the bridging loans be balanced geographically, resulting in a global package, the sources said. However, private banks may be reluctant to join in the jumbo loan, they said, noting that the banks may prefer to lend to the private sector rather than the state oil company Pertamina. Since then, this international financial troika has represented more than a dozen countries, to the envy of its rivals.

That possibility, grain though it may be, has opened up new ways for investment banks to make money. The plight of these countries is flirting with disaster is growing, spreading worry through the international banking community. Governments in Africa, Latin America and portions of Eastern Europe have frantically introduced severe austerity measures to reduce their growing mound of external debt. Meanwhile, bankers have been meeting in Paris, London and New York to stave off the day when these countries may be unable to repay their borrowings.

Typically, a first assignment might be to advise a developing nation on debt rescheduling, a process that can be difficult since many poor countries often do not know how much they owe and to whom. Then the bankers will try to provide additional services for debtors. For instance, the troika has advised Peru on negotiations with international oil companies, helped restructure the foreign debt of Gabon and assisted Sri Lanka in raising money in the Euro-dollar market. The troika may work with a country for years as a general adviser.

It maintains a cloak of secrecy, saying it fears that clients may think the bankers are trying to take credit for any economic turnaround when in fact most of the hard economic sacrifices come from the country itself. Members of the three firms would not allow their representatives, who were interviewed for this story, to be identified by name or firm.

It is known, however, that 60 persons in the three firms are assigned specifically to this business, although any other employee can be pressed into service. "Mampower is not a constraint," said one troika banker.

The business has grown not only because more countries are in financial trouble, but because investment banks have found that offering financial services to the poor can be a very lucrative source of funds.

Advising a country on its debt restructuring, for instance, can carry a \$1-million to \$2-million price tag.

More important, from the bankers' viewpoint, is that this is essentially a riskless way of generating

possibly including a pledge that it would not be rigid in enforcing lending restrictions, the sources said.

■ Venezuela Loans Fall Short

The first loans in Venezuela's plan to convert short-term credits of public agencies into medium-term debt have not obtained commitments for the amounts being sought, Reuters reported from Caracas Thursday, quoting banking sources.

Credits for three public agencies totaling \$1.46 billion went to the market this month. The average acceptance from banks appears to be 70 to 75 percent, the sources said. If the trend is repeated for the entire \$2.4 billion due to be refinanced by the end of March, they said, Venezuela will have to pay about \$700 million from reserves.

Some banks are uncertain what the government intends to do about any shortfalls in the refinancing plan. Public Finances Director Ignacio Sandoval has said agents should not try to syndicate the loans wider than to banks originally participating in the short-term credits.

The sources said it was still possible that the government would raise a Eurocredit for shortfalls.

Where Venezuela is unable to refinance all of an agency's short-term debt, the banks may agree to roll that portion over until a more permanent solution is found, the sources said.

They said that this was likely to occur with the first refinancing operation, a two-part, five-year credit for the urban development agency Fondur totaling \$325 million, of which \$245 million is being raised by Fondur in its own name.

To date, commitments for about \$380 million have been received, effectively covering two short-term credits led by Chase Manhattan and the Bank of Montreal. The sources said the remaining \$145 million would probably be rolled over for a year.

Some agency loans, such as the one to Fondur and a \$372-million credit for the water authority Inos, have suffered from withdrawals by Japanese banks.

Markets Closed

Banks, stock exchanges and commodity markets were closed in the United States Thursday for Thanksgiving Day.

Mark and Yen Advance As Dollar, Pound Slip

Reuters

LONDON — The pound fell Thursday to its lowest level against the Deutsche mark in almost three years, and the U.S. dollar continued a gentle slide downward against both the mark and the yen.

The pound dropped below the psychological 4-mark barrier in morning trading in Frankfurt, and two large commercial sellers soon pushed it down further to 3.9865 DM. It closed at 3.9918, down from 4.03 DM at Wednesday's close.

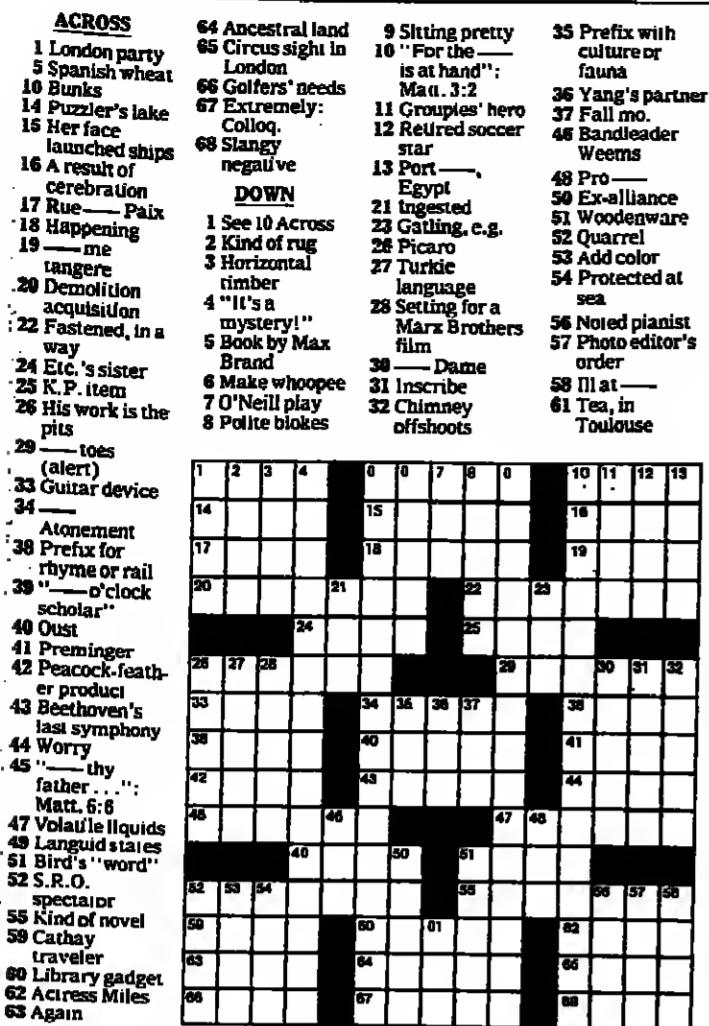
Dealers said investors still think the pound is overvalued and are switching their funds from British government bonds into marks and other European currencies.

Frankfurt dealers said the market was also nervous about a possible cut in the OPEC market price for crude oil, which would force Britain to follow suit and upset its balance of trade.

Meanwhile, the West German federal statistics office said Thursday that the nation recorded a current account surplus of 700 million DM and a trade surplus of 4 billion DM in October.

The pound also lost ground against the dollar

CROSSWORD



SPORTS

Giants Beat Lions In 13-6 Yawner on Thanksgiving Day

United Press International

PONTIAC, Michigan — Lawrence Taylor, a linebacker and a doubtful participant because of a knee injury, picked off a soft floater intended for Mark Nichols at the 4 and ran it back 24 yards to seal the victory.

Hippie played the first half at quarterback for the Lions and completed just three of 12 passes for 39 yards, none of which was instrumental in getting two field goals of 46 and 44 yards by Eddie Murray.

An interception by linebacker Garry Cobb on the first series of the game gave the Lions field possession for Murray's first field goal, and they took the ball near midfield and again made two first downs on the ground before Murray's second field goal, which came with 3:25 left to the half.

Sims gained 114 yards on 26 carries in the only second time in the last 21 games a runner has gained 100 yards against the Giants — and added 38 yards with six pass receptions but was unable to get the ball into the end zone.

Buch Woolfolk who played at the University of Michigan ran 21 times for 87 yards while quarterback Scott Brunner passed 28 times, completing 12 for 136 yards.



John McEnroe checking his rackets in Grenoble.

Stanford Ends Football Season on a Downbeat

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They went up to Ramona's pizza parlor last Saturday night, 11 of them in a group, drinking a lot of beer and laughing a lot, mostly to keep from crying. Every so often, one of them would moan: "Why us? Why did it happen to us?"

Only a few hours before, the Stanford University football team had lost a game, 25-20, on a bizarre 55-yard kickoff return by the University of California, on which five lateral passes had been thrown. On his way to the end zone, the final runner had dodged members of the Stanford band who had mistakenly run onto the field during the long, involved play.

It was a linebacker's dream — a pass intended from the left flat for Horace King, Taylor just slipped in front of King and raced untouched down the sideline.

Detroit moved from its own 5, with 4:05 left, when Danielson fumbled consecutive passes to put the

band on the New York 21 with 1:09 left, but Jackson picked off a soft floater intended for Mark Nichols at the 4 and ran it back 24 yards to seal the victory.

Both offenses proved to be still suffering from effects of the eight-week player strike, but New York took advantage of three second-half turnovers to get all its points and snap a "three-game" losing streak with its first victory of the season. Detroit lost its second poststrike game and is now 2-10.

Danielson replaced Eric Hippie as quarterback at the start of the second half. He was able to move the Lions but also threw three interceptions, two of which were turned into scores. The last interception, by cornerback Terry Jackson, snuffed out Detroit's hopes to tie the game and sent the sparse crowd of 64,348 into chaotic

of "Strike, Strike!"

Harry Carson, another New York linebacker, intercepted his first pass since 1979 on Detroit's first possession in the second half. Even though New York was unable to move the ball, Joe Danolo kicked a 34-yard field goal to make it 6-3.

Billy Sims, who had an otherwise outstanding day, fumbled on the Lions' first play following the kick-off, and veteran linebacker Brad Van Pelt recovered at the Detroit 46. Danielo kicked a field goal from 40 yards out to tie the game, 6-6, in a span of just 1:38.

The Giants had a touchdown called back because of a holding penalty, and Danielo missed a 49-yard field goal on their next possession. Danielson marched Detroit from its own 32 to the New York 4, only to throw the interception which Taylor ran back for his touchdown with 10:56 left in the game.

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Detroit moved from its own 5, with 4:05 left, when Danielson fumbled consecutive passes to put the

NHL Standings

WHA CONFERENCE

PARTICIPATING DIVISIONS

N.Y. Islanders

Philadelphia

N.Y. Rangers

Pittsburgh

Washington

New Jersey

Alta Division

Montreal

Boston

Toronto

Quebec

Hartford

Campbell Conference

North Division

Chicago

Milwaukee

St. Louis

Minnesota

Detroit

Seattle Division

Edmonton

Los Angeles

Vancouver

Calgary

Winnipeg

Montreal

Quebec

Montreal

OBSERVER

Save Me From My Pals

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Any day now you're suddenly going to hear a lot of politicians being "mentioned" as good presidential candidates, and I'd like to do some "mentioning" of my own before the hullabaloo becomes overpowering. For this reason I bemoan with "mention" Senator Howard Baker.

Why Howard Baker? No, we are not related, and if we were I wouldn't dream of "mentioning" him. I couldn't stand having a president in the family. Imagine being shadowed constantly by reporters trying to print "President's Kin Carouses Till 4 A.M."

The great thing about Senator Baker is that nobody calls him "Howie," at least in public. Nor does he encourage people to call him "Howie." I was once introduced to him and when I said, "How do you do, Senator Baker?" he did not reply: "Call me Howie."

This left me with the powerful impression that Senator Baker doesn't want me to think of him as a pal, which is highly unusual these days for a politician. In New York during the recent campaign we were offered Ed Koch and Lew Lehrman for governor and rejected both of them for a man everybody called Cuomo. I think this was because we're finally learning that politicians who want you to call them Ed and Lew are just pretending to be your pals so they can get elected.

If Ed and Lew had been stern enough to insist on being called Edward and Lewis I might have "mentioned" them both for president, because being president is a harsh business and has nothing whatever to do with being a pal.

Show me a president named James who insists on being called Jimmy," I said in 1977, "and I'll show you a president who doesn't understand his job." Sure enough, by 1980 Jimmy was so deeply situated that he couldn't even beat a man called Ronald.

If you ponder the name Ronald, you would think it would be easy to whip, wouldn't you? There's something faintly sillified about it, or maybe too British for American tastes. Ronald doesn't sound like a pal, the way Jimmy does. Ronald sounds like the boffish brother of an English earl, but even Ronald was powerful enough to beat Jimmy in 1980.

One thing I like about President Reagan is his refusal to abdicate Ronald and put on the palsy Ron or Ronnic in which some of his sycophants have tried to mantle him. By remaining Ronald, he's kept us aware that he's not trying to kid us about having a pal in the White House.

Ronald can make a mess of the economy and still keep a lot of respect among his countrymen. If a Ron or a Ronnic did that, everybody would be saying he might be O.K. for a pal but it was time to move him into another line of work for which he was more fitted.

Applying breezy nicknames to politicians is nothing new. Andy Jackson, Abe Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt are repeatable founders of the tradition.

On the other hand George Washington never felt obliged to become George. William Howard Taft didn't insist on being called Fats. Woodrow Wilson never became Woody and Franklin Roosevelt wasn't called Frankie. In modern times though, the politician without a nickname has become a rarity.

In the next two years as men crazed with dreams of the presidency come among us as pals instead of pals, we will be courted by Teddy and Fritz and Jack, by Eds, Bills, Peters, Jimis and Bobis, all aiming to persuade us that they're just a bunch of regular guys who can be as pals-walsy as the fellow next door.

Well, we all know how pals-wsy the guy next door is, but only on Saturday afternoon when he wants to borrow your lawn mower.

This is particularly true of presidents. A good bit of the time their job consists of doing things to you and yours that range from mildly to painfully disagreeable. It's no job for humanity's universal parent. Arthur Koch once quoted the late Admiral Ernest King as saying when he was recalled from World War II, "When the shooting starts, the Iranian king is the most popular man in the world since the birth of Jesus."

I'm not sure Admiral King accurately described the type you need when you choose a president, but I like his implied suggestion that one thing you don't need is somebody who's going to kid you about being a pal. So I "mention" Senator Howard Baker, a man who has never stopped to being a Howie.

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New York Times Service

Persepolis

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

PERSEPOLIS, Iran — The blue and gold dwellings look a little shabby now. There is no more Guerlain after-shave lotion or lozenges to cologne in the bathrooms. The daisies that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi imported from France have long since died.

The town of silk-lined tents that the shah built here in the desert 11 years ago for what he called "the greatest show the world has ever seen" has a new role. Where Prince Philip and Princess Anne of Britain, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and U.S. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew slept, where the kings of Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Jordan, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal and Norway slept, now sleep the national teen-agers recruited for Iran's war against Iraq.

It was to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire that the shah brought the high and mighty of the world to this remote site in the south of his country, 400 miles (640 kilometers) from Tehran, where Darius the Great built his palace 500 years before the birth of Jesus. The empire outlasted the celebrations by only about seven years.

The screen of young evergreens planted for the occasion is mature now, and it blocks any view of the tented town from the road. The shah's barbed wire, installed to keep the rabble out, has been reinforced by imposing steel gates. At the main entrance, a young member of the Revolutionary Guard, cradling a submachine gun in his arms, shoots away visitors beneath a banner that, in the Islamic revolutionary colors of red, white and green, proclaims this a military training camp.

Across the road stand the regal columns and sumptuously carved stairways and doorways of Persepolis itself, which was destroyed by Alexander the Great. The magnificent ruins, rising from a platform of huge blocks of masonry, have drawn visitors from all over the world since the Middle Ages.

But not now. At midday on a recent day, more sheep than people were visible, with no more than a dozen visitors wandering amid the fallen blocks of stone, many of which are carved into the double bull's-head emblem of the Achaemenid kings. At the entrance stands a makeshift but, plastered with pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's leader, and across the gateway is hung a banner warning women not to enter unless they are dressed according to the strict code of Islam.

The only sound was the report of rifles and mortars from a firing range on the other side of the mountains beneath which Persepolis has buddled so long.

Some things do not change. For more than a century visitors have carried their initials into Persepolis' stone — an English soldier of 1912, who carefully reproduced his regimental crest; the adventurer Henry Morton Stanley in 1870, the year before he found Livingstone. Now a young Iranian was working with his penknife on a fallen column, carving a swastika.

Other symbols of the shah's grandiose way of life have been hidden or effaced. The crown jewels, now known as the state

pearls, remain in the vaulted basement of the Central Bank. But only special guests are invited there these days to see the fabulous Peacock Throne, the trays of unmounted sapphires and emeralds and rubies, the 182-carat Seal of Light diamond and the crown of 3,380 jewels that the shah commissioned from Cartier in Paris and then placed on his own bead.

Near the Tehran airport, the Shahyad monument, built at the instigation of Empress Farah at a cost of \$200 million to glorify her husband, now bears portraits of ayatollahs and graffiti glorifying the revolution.

For an American visitor to Persepolis, the inescapable message was the fragility of power. To the shells of buildings that Darius and his successors, Xerxes and Artaxerxes, built to last forever, have been added 20th-century relics, including the grandstand the shah built for his guests to view the spectacle of the floodlit ruins. It stands forlornly at the edge of the platform, its paint peeling, its seats rusting and buckling.

Pauline Trigère, who has always worked in the United States, received the gold-colored Vermiel Medal from Claude-Gérard Marcus, Paris deputy mayor, for her contributions to fashion design. Although born in France, she left more than 40 years ago and developed her career in New York. She received the Paris silver medal several years ago.

Patti Davis, President Ronald Reagan's 29-year-old actress daughter, arrived in London Thursday by plane from Los Angeles. She is in Britain for a 10-day visit but details of her stay were not announced.

The Shah's Expensive Tribute to His Empire Has Become a Training Camp for Revolutionary Guards

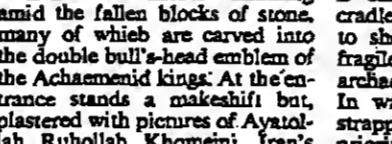
The enduring ruins of Persepolis bear mute testimony to the glory of ancient Persia. In Iran today, a tent city near the ruins, inset, built for a lavish party by the last Shah, is a training camp for revolutionaries.

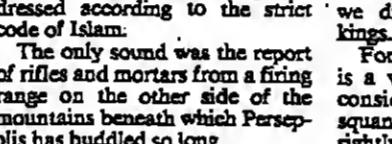


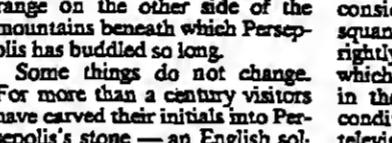


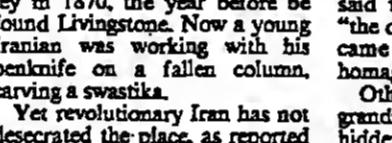




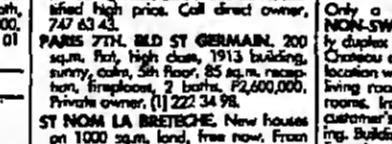




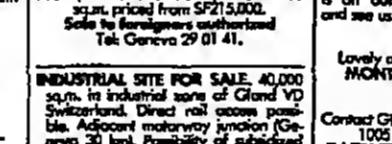




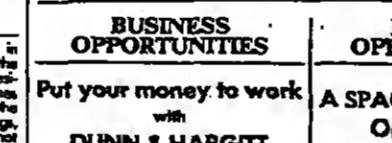


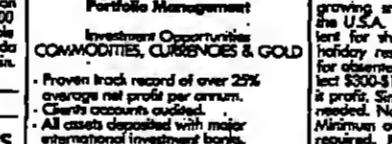




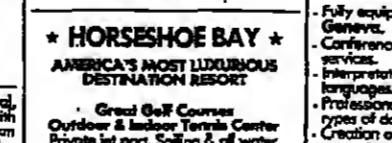


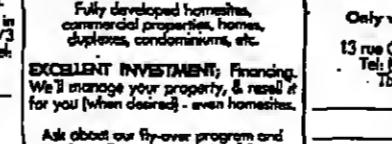






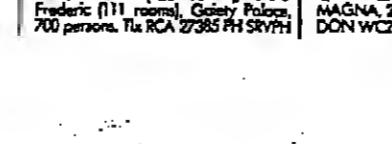


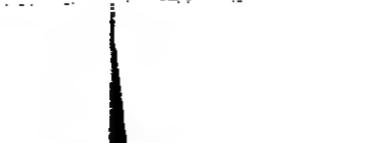














<img alt="A black and white photograph showing a large, orn